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31st Inf., 38th Inf., 40th Inf., 41st Inf., 42d Inf., 43d Inf., 44th Inf., 45th Inf., 46th Inf., 47th Inf., 48th Inf., 49th Inf., in Philippines; shortly to leave for United States for muster out. 26th, 28th, 29th, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th and 39th, address San Francisco, Cal., where regiments are, or en route to, for muster out. The 35th Inf. will be mustered out at Portland, Ore., in April.

Porto Rican Regt.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, San Juan, P. R. E, F, G, Henry Barracks, Cayey, P. R. H, Abonito, P. R.

THE 16-INCH GUN.

The London "Engineer" is not disposed to look favorably upon our 16-inch gun, describing it as one of those big things characteristically American. It says: "The facts in favor of the gun can be summed up in the single remark that it is capable of delivering a fatal blow. The enormous energy stored up in a projectile nearly as high as the average man and weighing a ton, starting with a velocity of 2,300 feet per second, would probably be sufficient to defeat the armor of any ship at any practicable range. On the other hand, the gun labors under enormous disadvantages. In the first place the cost of construction will probably be found sufficient to have provided three or four 12-inch pieces. The value of the charge and projectile may be taken roughly as proportionate to the squares of the calibres. The rate of loading will probably be less than that of a 12-inch gun. The difficulty of aiming will certainly not be less, and the opportunities of trial-firing will be very limited, the whole life of the barrel with full charges not exceeding some thirty or forty rounds. Comparing it with a battery of 12-inch pieces, the fact that all the eggs are in one basket is too obvious to need comment. Another point of view well worth consideration is the effect that such knowledge as is contained in these few facts will inevitably have on the gunner. Twenty miles away a ship is sighted from the range stations, and the gun is laid by calculation on a mark which is out of the gunner's sight. Theoretically if he touched the trigger his huge projectile would sail up into the clouds and descend unerringly on its quarry. But he knows that more than a minute and a half will be required for its flight, quite enough to allow for a sufficient change of direction or speed of the vessel aimed at."

Whatever dispute there may be as to the relative value of the 16-inch guns there can be no question that its successful manufacture reflects the greatest credit upon our Ordnance Corps, and especially upon the Watervliet Arsenal, under the command of Col. J. P. Farley. The history of the gun is found in a report by Colonel Farley published in "Notes on the Construction of Ordnance—No. 78," Washington, Nov. 27, 1900.

As early as 1891 estimates were made for the machines, tools and fixtures required for an output of three 16-inch calibre guns per annum, and the present gun is the first of a series designed for seacoast defense. The necessary outfit was contracted for in 1894, and the contract for the forgings was let to the Bethlehem Steel Co. Dec. 30, 1896. The annealing furnace devised and constructed by Master Mechanic Alfred Christiansen is the one relied upon for the shrinkage of the large muzzle of the 16-inch gun. The C hoops of the gun were successfully assembled April 6 and 7, 1899, but the difficulties attending work upon so large a heated forging were very great, as men could stand near it for only a short time. Turning the shrinking surface for the D hoop required twenty-three working days, and the hoop was shrunk in place on May 10, 1900. To prepare for the A hoops required twenty-nine days, and the hoops had to be carried to the gun and shrunk with the gun in a horizontal position, owing to its great increase in weight. It may be necessary to make the shrinkage of the B hoops in the same manner.

This Ordnance note also contains a history and description of Watervliet Arsenal, with illustrations of the grounds and shops and work upon the big guns. This Arsenal was established in 1813, at Troy, N. Y., then known as Gibbonsville. During the Civil War substantial buildings were erected east of the canal to meet the increased demands of the Service incident to war, and during that period the arsenal was the most important one in the country, employing about 2,000 men and boys. It continued to manufacture field carriage and leather equipment work up to 1887, when the Army Gun Factory was established, and that class of work was transferred to Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois.

The Watervliet Arsenal is about six miles from Albany, on the west bank of the Hudson, and its reservation embraces about 108 acres of improved land. Its Army Gun Factory was established in 1887, when old buildings were refitted and new ones erected to accommodate the heavy machinery for seacoast guns. All the heavy machines were not, however, fully installed until 1895.

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lathes of the necessary capacity for 16-inch guns, with many other machines for various purposes. Five traveling cranes, of a capacity of from 30 to 150 tons, run overhead. The central section of the shop contains, besides the steam and electric power plants, a shrinking pit with two heating furnaces, the pit being cut to a depth of 60 feet in the solid rock. The site of the factory was selected because of its deep underlying strata of shale or slate-rock, offering a perfect foundation for heavy machinery and structures.

The total weight of forgings for the 16-inch gun now under construction at Watervliet was 308,000 pounds. The finished gun will weigh about 300,000 pounds, and will carry a projectile five feet four inches long, with a muzzle penetration in steel corresponding to a muzzle energy of 88,000 foot tons. The most spectacular feature of the gun will be its range, estimated by Major James M. Ingalls, 5th Art., at 20,978 miles.

Colonel Farley, who is now in command of the arsenal, served during the Civil War with the Army of the Potomac and in the siege of Charleston. Since the war his service has been at arsenals and foundries, as a member of ordnance boards, and as assistant professor at the Military Academy. His assistants at Watervliet are Capt. J. W. Benet, Lieut. J. W. Joyce, Lieut. D. M. King, all of the Ordnance Corps, and Mr. A. Christiansen, M. E., principal master mechanic.

As early as 1862 John Ericsson said, in a letter dated May 10, 1862, of large guns: "Whatever the size may be, there let us stop and go for the greatest initial velocity. The proposed 16-inch shot will, in my opinion, be found very near the true size for producing maximum effect."

The Mosquito Fleet, under command of Commander Rohrer, arrived at Singapore early last week, and after a brief stop at that point will proceed to Cavite, and so bring to a successful conclusion a long and arduous voyage. The health of the fleet was reported as good at last accounts, the tedious trip through the Red Sea having been endured without special difficulties.

General De Wet, the most elusive and romantic of the Boer generals, is described in the May "Scribner's" by Thomas F. Millard as he saw him intimately in the field. The latest newspaper report concerning De Wet is to the effect that he has lost his wits.

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The question of opening to warrant officers an opportunity for promotion to commissioned rank is being agitated in the British Navy. The Admiralty, however, takes the ground that no great boon would be conferred on them by putting them in the wardroom with commissioned rank, and proposes to give them higher pay with prospects of good shore duty. It has also been decided to give warrant officers command of torpedo boats and torpedo destroyers in home waters, not attached to cruising fleet. E. J. C. Morton, in addressing Parliament on this subject, made the following somewhat remarkable statement: "Did the House realize what was lost by not giving this chance of promotion? What became of the men who left the Navy? As a skilled tradesman he could get work anywhere, and in addition he knew that the American Navy, which had no training ship whatever, and which therefore incurred no initial charge for the training of its seamen, was able to pay double the wages to its men that we could afford to pay. Some fifteen years ago an agitation was got up in America to start a training ship for the Ameri-

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can Navy, and the Secretary for that Navy stated that
there was no need of it because they could get any
amount of the best material in the world out of British
sailors who had served their first ten years in the
British Navy. It seemed that we were singularly
foolish, from a purely economical point of view, to waste
our £300 per man to train sailors for the American
Navy, and he did not believe that would be the case
if only we could offer a career to boys who joined our
Navy."

According to the "Schweizerische-Militärzeitung" such
an officer as a Swiss admiral has existed in real life,
and not alone, as is generally believed, in opera bouffe.
In bygone years the Canton of Berne had its admiral,
and the Lake of Geneva was his theatre of activity.
When at the time of the French Revolution the Waadt-
land was lost, Berne was obliged to abandon the fleet
and dismiss its commanding officer, presenting him,
however, as a token of appreciation of his services, with
a golden sword of honor.

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VARIED DUTIES OF ARMY OFFICERS.

The announcement that the replacement of General
Bell by General Davis as Provost Marshal General of
Manila would be followed by the gradual substitution
of civil for military officials in the municipal government
was received with great interest in the Philippines, as
it indicated the first practical step towards the estab-
lishment of a civil government. The proposal to retain
those Volunteer officers serving as heads of departments
appears to local sentiment a wise one, "as these men,"
says the Manila "Times," "have made themselves thor-
oughly efficient and become well acquainted with their
duties." It mentioned Lieut. N. G. Bishop, Art. Corps,
then expecting to return to his regiment, who relieved
Lieut. Lothrop, of the 1st Colorados, on July 7, 1899,
and who has been on duty ever since. During the earlier
days of his administration there became collected in the
department of licenses seven different Spanish offices
which were combined under his direction.

The department now embraces the licensing of business
not provided for elsewhere in the government; the man-
agement of the markets and the collection of market
taxes; the management of the matadero and the collection
of the meat tax; weights and measures, carriage
taxes and taxes for carts and horses; building permits;
registration of live stock, public land rentals, and the
collection of various other small imposts and taxes.
All of these, with a few exceptions, were farmed out
for collection and supervision to individuals under the
Spanish regime, but Lieutenant Bishop has reclaimed
them to proper administration and broken up this corrupt
system.

It was due to recommendations contained in reports
from this officer that the city was divided into license
districts and the taxes on the sale of liquor were classi-
fied. The new liquor law passed by the Commission
on Dec. 14 last was drafted by Lieutenant Bishop, and
since then he has drafted a vehicle license law, an
ordinance for the registration of live stock, a dog license
ordinance, and a tax law for carriages and horses mod-
ified from the old Spanish law, and will soon submit
the draft of an ordinance for weights and measures.
The importance of this position can be realized when
it is known that the yearly collections of the department
amount to something like \$500,000, aggregating from
collections made from approximately 3,200 persons daily.
The position will probably pay a civil incumbent a hand-
some salary. Captain Steere is reputed to be ably fitted
for this responsible place. He was quartermaster of the
36th Infantry up to their departure for the States.

Capt. C. H. Martin, 14th Inf., similarly broke the
rough ground in his department for those to come. Under
his able administration the sanitary department has been
reduced to a fine system. During the period Captain
Martin served the public in the above capacity he re-
modeled Manila's sanitary condition, rebuilt her drainage,
and rehabilitated her roads and parks. Those who were
in Manila three years ago can glance at the Manila of
August, 1898, and the Manila of February, 1901, and
they will see the work accomplished. The retention of
Capt. C. H. Sleeper, 37th Vol. Inf., in office as a civilian,
is advocated by the "Times." He has been collector of
internal revenue, and it says it is the "public's opinion"
that no better man could be found."

From letters received from the Philippines we learn
that the sleep of many of the garrisons in the good
sized towns is broken by the noise of the dogs. To
these sufferers we commend the plan put in operation
in Aparri, Northern Luzon. Col. C. C. Hood called the
president to him and told him that in America dogs
were taxed, and that every one in that city who had a
dog should pay a tax on it; the dogs should not be
permitted to run loose and make nights hideous, showing
him that barking and howlings disturbed the slumber
of citizens and that such was a nuisance. As a result
of this all dogs were killed, and Aparri is now a model
place for repose.

Possibly Colonel Hood is building better than he
knows, and from his insistence upon sleep for his men
there may develop a sentiment that will work wonders
when his men come back to the United States and find
their rest disturbed by the various noises of civilized
life, half of which are as easily prevented as the fustle
of falling shoes that echoes up and down the hall-
way of a hotel roomer after roomer comes in and
taking off his shoes, drops them heavily on the floor,
in utter disregard of the rights of others. In the gar-
risons in the Aparri district probably such conduct
would not be tolerated, especially if any of the men ever
served under Captain John McClintock, 46th Vol. Inf.
(Lieut. 5th Cav.), who before going to the Philippines
when annoyed by the disturbing noises at night of a
batch of recruits lined his men up and quoted General
Grant's statement, that "two hours' sleep is worth
heavy reinforcements," a speech that had the desired
effect in bringing the rookies to an appreciation of the
rights of their neighbors.

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NEW NAVAL STATIONS.

Active preparations for the establishment of a complete naval station and dockyard at Olongapo, Subig Bay, will soon be inaugurated by the appointment of a competent board for the investigation of the whole subject with instructions to report in time for submission to the next session of Congress. The lack of docking and repair facilities is being keenly felt by commanding officers on the China station, and the dependence upon the facilities of a foreign dockyard is acknowledged to be detrimental to our prestige in the Far East. This will be remedied as rapidly and as completely as circumstances will permit, and it is hoped that Congress will be in a liberal spirit when the matter comes before our lawmakers for an appropriation. With the installation of coaling stations in various parts of the world, it becomes more and more essential that our ships should be docked and repaired under the Stars and Stripes than ever before.

One of the first requisites for the new station in Subig Bay will be the installation of a large dry dock of sufficient capacity to dock any ship on the station or likely to be assigned to that part of the world for duty. Now that it seems assured that our occupancy of the Archipelago will continue during the existence of the Government it behooves us to see to it that nothing is left undone which may secure for us the leading position which by right belongs to the United States by virtue of its population, wealth and influence, commercial and political. A good start in the right direction will go far toward bringing the country into line with its legitimate aspirations as a world power, and by improving the opportunity we may easily achieve a place in the world which no future mistakes in diplomacy can hazard.

The location at Olongapo is one which has already been favored by the former owners of the islands, and considering the well known push and enterprise of the American it is not hard to foresee the time in the immediate future when the Subig dock will busy itself with some of the largest vessels afloat bearing the Star Spangled Banner.

The personnel of the proposed board has not been fully determined, but it is certain to be composed of officers whose abilities cannot be doubted. Admiral J. G. Walker may be assigned to the presidency of this board, for the importance of the interests involved make it a necessity that it should be a strong one. At all events, the new dock yard may be considered as one of the certainties of the proximate future, and the country can be congratulated on the prospect of immediate action on the lines here indicated. Subig Bay is west of Manila Bay and is divided from it by a peninsular almost twenty-five miles in width.

Secretary Long has decided to establish an important naval station at Port Royal, S. C., and has appointed a board consisting of Capt. J. J. Hunker, in charge of the Newport training station; Comdr. W. S. Cowles, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and Lieut. Comdr. V. L. Cottman, recruiting officer of the Navy Department, to meet at Port Royal some time during the latter part of this month and prepare plans for the new station. The question of what to do with Port Royal has been a vexatious one to the Navy Department ever since it was decided to abandon it as a repair station and to establish the naval station at Charleston. It is believed that excellent material for the Navy can be obtained in the vicinity of Port Royal, and the board recently appointed has been instructed to prepare plans looking to the accommodation of 1,000 apprentices and landsmen.

DUTIES OF THE CHIEF OF ARTILLERY

The promulgation by the Secretary of War, without the actual approval of the Lieutenant-General, of the order defining the duties of the Chief of Artillery, has been the cause of considerable discussion in Army circles. We learn that this order was issued without the approval of General Miles, but it is stated at the Adjutant General's office that under the Regulations it was not necessary that action by the Commanding General should be obtained prior to the issue of an order of this nature. The Headquarters of the Army objected, it appears, to the clause in the order which reads as follows: "The records pertaining to the performance of duties of the Chief of Artillery will be kept in the office of the Adjutant General of the Army, through whom all communications relating to personnel, discipline, efficiency, transfer and assignments should be made in accordance with existing regulations." This accords with existing regulations, as the records of the nature defined would have to be kept in the office of the Adjutant General even if specific mention had not been made in the order. In no way does the order, as we read it, make the Chief of Artillery subordinate to the Adjutant General. Admitting that it would probably have been better to have obtained the approval of General Miles to the order before promulgating it, we find no reason to believe that any intentional slight was meant to be placed upon the Headquarters of the Army and we think that the daily papers have greatly exaggerated the whole incident. There has been for some months a seeming studied attempt on the part of some of the more sensational papers to create hard feeling between the Adjutant General's Department and the Headquarters of the Army, whereas, as a matter of fact, we believe the very best of relations now exist, which for the good of the Service as well as for other obvious reasons, we hope will continue.

The attempts to implicate Colonel Woodruff in the alleged frauds in Manila cast discredit on the newspaper stories concerning them. That there have been irregularities and perhaps dishonesty in connection with the issue of commissary stores is possible, but that Colonel Woodruff had anything to do with them is entirely impossible. No man who has lived to his time of life and established the clean and wholesome reputation he has is to be suspected of any wrong-doing. Major Geo. B. Davis, who is now in Washington, most positively denies the newspaper stories implicating him in the matter. The searching investigation now being conducted under the orders of the War Department will make the matter clear. Major Davis says: "I desire to state positively that not only did I never receive a bribe, but such a thing was never offered to me or suggested to me. I was taken ill of dengue fever early in July last and have been an invalid practically ever since, rheumatism having followed the fever. I am not very well yet, but I shall return to Manila upon the expiration of my leave, and if I find any foundation for the press despatches I shall ask for a court of inquiry." Major Davis cabled to Colonel Woodruff immediately upon seeing the first dispatch which implicated him, and asked if his presence was desired in Manila. In reply Colonel Woodruff said that it was not at all necessary for him to come. On the whole it would seem that all the officers of the Service said to be implicated in the frauds are innocent. In addition to the despatch received April 18 from General MacArthur relative to the alleged commissary frauds, General Weston on the same day received from Colonel Woodruff, the chief commissary in Manila, the following: "Do not permit scandalous reports worry you, affairs Subsistence Department of the Army administered honestly, satisfaction officers and troops."

Although the War Department has not yet finally decided upon the insignia for the Artillery Corps, recommendations of a definite nature have been made by the Quartermaster's Department, and, if approved by the Headquarters of the Army, will be adopted. It is proposed to have the enlisted men of the Corps wear in the front of their forage caps crossed siege cannon of the most modern type. Enlisted men of the light artillery will wear on their caps the number of their company in silver figures, and the men of the heavy companies will wear the number of their company in gold figures. For the officers of the Artillery Corps it is recommended that a mounted field piece in gold be worn on the collar of the blouse. This, it is believed, will make a tasty insignia for the Corps.

We expected more from so prominent a man as Senor Llorente than his statement in the Cuban Constitutional Convention at Havana, on April 12 that the "Cuban people to-day were not accorded the liberty which was granted them by General Weyler," whom he promptly proceeded to characterize as the "most consummate butcher and usurper of power ever sent to Cuba from Spain." Delegate Llorente, if he is as intelligent as he is reported to be, ought to see that he answers himself, for if General Weyler were in command at Havana, the censorious Senor would not even dare to tell him what he thought of him, unless he was willing to decorate the interior of a dungeon or become the unwilling depository of a considerable quantity of cold lead.

The quartermaster general of the Army has received cable advices that the U. S. Army transport Egbert has sailed from Taku, China, having on board the remains

of Capt. Henry J. Reilly, 5th U. S. Art., and Richard G. Paddock, 6th U. S. Cav., and 57 enlisted men and civilian employes of the Army. This transport will be due at San Francisco, Cal., between May 5 and 10, and such remains as have been applied for will be forwarded to relatives by express, at Government expense. Arrangements have been made for the interment of the remains of Captain Reilly at Arlington, and those of Captain Paddock will be sent to Princeton, Ill., for private burial.

The Navy Department has cabled permission to Rear Admiral Schley to relinquish his command immediately without awaiting the arrival of his reliever, Rear Admiral Cromwell. It is the desire of Admiral Schley to proceed to this country by the way of England, stopping en route and not reaching Washington until late in May. He left Montevideo this week, and is en route home by way of England. It is understood at the Navy Department that Admiral Schley is desirous of receiving some assignment in Washington, after his return, which would continue until his retirement in October. As the assignment of chairman of the Light House Board has been given to Admiral Farquhar it will not be possible to give him that desirable place, and indeed, it has not yet been determined to what duty he will be assigned.

Col. John C. Gilmore, Adjutant General's Department, U. S. A., was placed on the retired list April 17 on account of age. He was born in Canada and entered the military service in May, 1861, as captain of the 16th New York Inf. He received three brevets for gallant conduct during the Civil War and a medal of honor for distinguished conduct in the battle of Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863, seizing the colors of his regiment and gallantly rallying his men under a very severe fire of the enemy, while serving as major of the 16th N. Y. Inf. He was appointed 2d lieutenant in the 12th Regular Infantry in May, 1866. During the Spanish-American War he was a brigadier general of Volunteers and accompanied General Miles to Cuba and Porto Rico.

The "Saturday Review" says that when Mr. Kruger was reported as saying that if the British wanted to take his country he would make them pay £100,000,000 for it, England laughed pleasantly. But the facts are that England has already spent on the South African war £146,000,000, and as it is admitted that this expenditure is at the rate of £6,000,000 a month, and large sums must be paid for compensation and assistance to ruined farmers, the total probable cost will not be far short of £200,000,000. This would be five times what the Crimean War cost, and nearly a third of the debt incurred in the great struggle with Napoleon.

Telegrams from San Francisco on April 18 stated that two days after the Lawton's departure from Manila on March 16 Lieut. H. E. Courtney, 39th Vol. Inf., was taken ill with smallpox. At Nagasaki he was taken to the U. S. hospital. After fumigation the Lawton started for San Francisco, but on March 31 Lieut. Thos. M. Cobb, Jr., Courtney's room-mate, and A. A. Surgeon H. H. Stromberger fell ill with the same disease. The Lawton was run into Honolulu, where the two officers were landed.

Our distinguished French contemporary, "Armee et Marine," of Paris, speaks of President McKinley as "M. Arthur Mac Kinley," while the influence of the Boer War is shown in its reference to the Vice-President as "Colonel Roosevelt." As "Armee et Marine," by its accuracy in other respects, seems to seek the same reputation for correctness that characterizes the Army and Navy Journal, those can best understand the gravity of its "faute" who can imagine us referring to President Loubet as "Mr. Andre Loubet."

The transport Garonne, having on board the 26th Vol. Inf., was reported on April 8 at Honolulu, where she put in for coal. She sailed from Nagasaki for San Francisco by the northern route, but being badly buffeted by storms ran into Honolulu to replenish her bunkers. Her arrival at the Golden Gate is expected any day.

The Department of Agriculture has received notice from a prominent packing company of Chicago that it has been advised that the British Government has excluded all beef, except home-bred, from the British Army contracts, this to be effective June 1 next.

The training ship Hartford, Commander Hawley, which left Hampton Roads April 12 for an extended cruise, has been ordered to visit Plymouth, England. The Hartford will leave Port Royal, S. C., on May 1 and proceed to Plymouth, where she will remain from May 29 to 31. She will then visit Leith, Christiania, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Kiel, Gravesend, Lisbon, Funchal and St. Thomas, returning to Hampton Roads Oct. 15.

The U. S. S. Oregon, Capt. Thomas, left Hong Kong April 13 for San Francisco. She will make a leisurely voyage, stopping at Woosung, the port of Shanghai, Nagasaki, Yokohama and Honolulu. She will be repaired at the Puget Sound naval station.

At a meeting of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, Rev. F. D. Gamewell, of Pekin, China, said that the presence of 450 Marines was the only thing that prevented the massacre of every foreigner in Pekin.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

It has developed during the past week that the War Department is now seriously considering a plan which contemplates the withdrawal from the Philippines, some time this summer, of some of the Regular regiments which have been there since 1898. The recent collapse of the insurrection is believed to indicate the complete restoration of peace in the Archipelago in the near future, and for this reason there has been temporary cessation of the movement of newly organized regiments from this country to Manila. Transports are now being sent from San Francisco to Manila without organized troops, notwithstanding the fact that several of the companies of the new regiments are now organized to their maximum and prepared to leave at any time. The companies of the 29th Infantry at Fort Sheridan are in this category. It is stated at the War Department that the plan now under consideration looks to the withdrawal of the 14th, 18th and 23d regiments of Infantry, the four companies of Artillery, which were originally in the 3d regiment of that arm and which went to the Philippines in 1898, and probably the 4th Cavalry. These troops will be relieved by some of the new regiments which have not yet received orders for foreign service. This information comes to us from a source of a semi-official character, and we are also informed that there will be no movement of this nature pending the arrival in this country of all the Volunteer Army, or late in the summer. It is hoped that by that time there will be no necessity of maintaining such a large force in the Philippines and that it may be possible to bring home other organizations which have had the longest service in the Archipelago. Eventually it is the plan of the War Department, by maintaining a system of exchange of organizations, to afford all the Regulars in their turn, a respite from the arduous service of the tropics.

The Secretary of War has selected many Volunteer officers for examination as to their fitness for a commission in the Regular Army. For the present, however, the names of those so chosen will not be made public, but each one of them individually will be immediately informed and thus given a chance to make some preparation. We have received many requests for information as to the nature of the examination which is to be given to Volunteer officers appointed to the Regular Service. In a previous issue we have given in detail the requirements which will be demanded for an aspirant to a commission in the Army, and hence it is simply necessary to state in brief that they will be given practically the same examination as is given to enlisted men who desire commissions. This examination covers all the rudiments of a good common school education including mathematics through trigonometry and surveying. The applicant will also be examined in the drill regulations and tactics. It is stated at the War Department that 588 men have been chosen, whose names will be withheld for the present, awaiting the receipt of certain reports from General MacArthur.

The most encouraging reports are being received by the Adjutant General's Department from the recruiting officers in various sections of the country. The new regiments are being rapidly organized and not the slightest difficulty is being experienced in getting men to enlist. On the contrary, and notwithstanding the assertions made by the rabid anti-imperialists, men are being turned away daily in numbers far in excess of those taken. The utmost care is being taken by the officers in charge of recruiting to accept only the best men physically and morally.

A board of officers has been appointed to meet at Washington to examine applicants for the position of chaplain in the Army. This board consists of Major Simpson, of the Adjutant General's Department; Major John Tweedale, of the Record and Pension Office, and Major McClure, of the Infantry. The scope of the examination which will be given applicants includes the following: 1. English grammar, including orthography, reading, writing from oral dictation, and English literature. 2. Mathematics, including arithmetic, algebra, to include the solutions of the first degree containing one unknown quantity, the use of logarithms, the elements of plane geometry, plane trigonometry, and surveying. 3. Geography, particularly in reference to the United States and North America. 4. The outlines of general history and particularly the history of the United States. 5. The Constitution of the United States and the organization of the Government under it, and the elements of international law. 6. Physical aptitude, as determined by the medical examination. 7. Moral character and civil record, as verified after a thorough investigation by the board.

ORDNANCE MATTERS.

The Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, as predicted, has recommended that \$15,000 be allotted for the purchase of 1,000 of the Luger automatic pistols, which recently made such a wonderful record in the tests at Springfield Armory. The sum allotted—for the recommendation of the board was instantly approved by the Secretary of War—is sufficient to furnish five of these pistols to each troop of cavalry in the service and as these troops are serving at the present time under the most varied conditions, this distribution will insure a thorough practical test of the arm. The commanding officers of the cavalry troops will be ordered to make a general report on the merits of the Luger pistol. In addition they will be directed to answer specifically the following questions relative to the pistol in actual service:

1. The advantages and disadvantages of automatic pistols as compared with the revolver. 2. The advantages and disadvantages of this particular arm as compared with the revolver. 3. The advantages and disadvantages of this pistol as compared with other automatic pistols. 4. The suitability of automatic pistols for the use of enlisted men. 5. If not deemed suitable for use by the enlisted men as a whole, would it be advisable to issue them for the use of officers and non-commissioned officers?

The results of this practical test will be of far-reaching importance, as they will determine whether our troops are to be armed with the latest development in the way of small arms or are to continue to use the old fashioned cylinder revolver.

At the recent tests of the pistol at the Springfield Armory thirty shots were fired from the Luger in about 15½ seconds, a rate of fire of 116 shots a minute. As the magazine holds but eight cartridges, this means that the magazine must have been replaced three times, starting with the arm loaded. This is double the rate of fire obtained from any other automatic pistol. The

arm may be completely dismounted for cleaning in 3½ seconds.

The Luger pistol has been adopted by the Swiss Government and the army of that country is now being supplied with the pistol from Berlin, but it is more than probable that if this Government should adopt the weapon the rights to its manufacture will either be purchased outright or a royalty will be paid for its manufacture in this country, as was done with the Krag-Jorgensen rifle.

At the recent meeting of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications a letter from the manufacturers of the Brown wire-wound gun, in which it was requested that permission be granted to enlarge the chamber of the 10-inch gun, was considered and approved. The gun as now chambered is intended for nitro-glycerin powder, but as this country has decided not to use this kind of powder it has been found necessary to enlarge the chamber of the 10-inch gun in order to get the necessary velocity of 2,800 feet per second.

Officers of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department are extremely gratified at the results obtained at the test of the 5-inch naval gun at Indian Head Proving Grounds on April 12. The test was to ascertain the velocity that could be obtained with the gun. The results of the test are considered remarkable. A 50-pound shell was used and it attained the velocity of 33,330 foot seconds, the highest ever made with an American piece.

The Board of Ordnance and Fortification, with Lieutenant General Miles, went to Sandy Hook on April 18 to test the sub-calibre tubes, etc.

Constructors of ordnance will watch with interest the development of the Crozier idea in wire-wound guns. Hitherto in guns in which a central tube is reinforced by layers of wire there has been a strong tendency towards longitudinal separation of the wire envelope. The improvements by Capt. William Crozier, O. D., U. S. A., which have just been patented, are designed to remedy this by the locking together of the parts so that they cannot separate longitudinally. Another feature of the invention causes the wire to sustain a large proportion of the tangential strain, relieving the solid cylinder or cylinders. The jacket over the rear portion of the gun has so slight a shrinkage that it practically forms an integral part of the wall of the gun, without exerting any normal pressure upon the wire envelope.

FOREIGNERS IN OUR NAVY.

Secretary Long in reply to a correspondent in Kansas says: "During the Spanish-American War there were 2,379 foreign born petty officers in the Navy. Of this number 1,607 were naturalized citizens of the United States, and of the remainder 473 had declared their intentions to become citizens of the United States. There were 4,879 foreign born men of other ratings. Of this number 1,578 were citizens of the United States, and of the remainder 1,551 had declared their intentions to become citizens of the United States. There were also 142 foreign born apprentices in the Service. The native born were as follows: Petty officers, 4,050; other enlisted men, 9,472; apprentices, 1,884. Total native born 13,406, total foreign born 7,422, total in Service 22,826. Sixty-five per cent. of the whole number were native born, 80 per cent. were citizens of the United States, and of the remainder 25 per cent. had declared their intentions to become citizens of the United States. On June 30, 1900, when the last statistics were compiled, there were 4,599 petty officers in the Naval Service; 57.3 per cent. of the petty officers were native born, 33.6 per cent. were naturalized, 6.5 per cent. had declared their intentions to become citizens of the United States, and 1.5 per cent. were aliens, residents in the United States, and 9 per cent. were aliens, non-resident, while 90 per cent. of the whole number were citizens of the United States. There were 9,548 other enlisted men. Of this number 64 per cent. were native born, 19 per cent. were naturalized, 9 per cent. had declared their intentions to become citizens of the United States, and over 3 per cent. were aliens, resident in the United States, 4 per cent. aliens, non-resident, while 83 per cent. were citizens of the United States. There were also 2,685 apprentices, 93 per cent. of whom were native born, and 7 per cent. foreign born. Over 68 per cent. of the whole enlisted force were native born. The Department can make no comparison between the foreign born and native American citizens other than that above-mentioned, and no comparison whatever with the colored people, as the records of the Bureau are kept without regard to color or race.

"Your inquiry, 'Are there any important officers in the Navy who are immigrants or the sons of immigrants?' cannot be answered, for the reason that the records of the Department have never been kept with a view to furnishing information of this character.

"Your final question, 'What is the opinion of your Department as to whether immigration is beneficial or detrimental to the United States?' is not one for this Department."

CONGRESS OF THE LOYAL LEGION.

The Ninth Quadrennial Congress of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion opened its session in Washington on Wednesday, April 10, with a prayer offered by Capt. G. H. Bradford, followed by congratulatory address by Rear Admiral Edwin Stewart, in behalf of the District of Columbia Commandery. Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, as commander in chief of the order, presided over the sixty delegates, who represented twenty commanderies, assisted by Lieut. Col. John P. Nicholson, recorder in chief.

Proceeding to routine business, the Congress selected San Francisco as its place of meeting for the next session, in 1905. A committee of seven delegates was appointed to digest and report on the amendments offered to the constitution, the Congress as a whole taking a recess until next day. During the evening the delegates were guests of the District of Columbia Commandery at a reception and collation given at the Arlington Hotel, between three and four hundred companions being present in addition to the delegates.

On Thursday the committee made its report on the proposed amendments, and a vote was taken. The order decided to make no change in the rule of primogeniture as a requisite for the admission of sons of members, or in the rules making ineligible for membership cadets at West Point and Annapolis, midshipmen, acting midshipmen, paymasters' and captains' clerks of the Navy, and Army contract surgeons of the Civil War.

An amendment to Section 2 of Article 5, was adopted making eligible to the Order officers receiving Volunteer commissions during the war with Spain and who served in any capacity during the Civil War. This does not

admit to the order officers of the war with Spain without previous Civil War service.

A new section was added to Article 6, providing that in case admission to the order has been procured through fraud or the misstatement of material facts it shall be in the power of the Commander in Chief to declare such admission void. An amendment to Article 14 provides that in commanderies having a membership of less than one hundred, the presence of nine companions shall constitute a quorum, instead of fifteen, as heretofore. An amendment to Article 24 allows officers in undress uniform to wear on the blouse a strip of ribbon in place of the rosette. Other amendments adopted permit members of the second class to vote in the election of members by inheritance.

After final adjournment on Thursday the delegates and visiting companions were the guests of the District of Columbia Commandery on an excursion down the Potomac to the Naval proving grounds at Indian Head, where an exhibition of firing of large and small guns was witnessed. A collation was served on the steamer on the way back to Washington.

OBERLIN M. CARTER'S METHODS.

In his argument before the U. S. Supreme Court in the Carter case Solicitor General Richards thus described Carter's methods: "When the time came to make a payment under the contract Carter, who was located at Savannah and had charge of the work on behalf of the Government, would give to the representatives of Green and the Gaynors, locally in charge at Savannah, a Government check sufficient to pay for the labor and materials which actually went into the improvement, and then he would draw a Government check for the excess of the contract price, representing what gamblers would call 'the velvet'—the fruit of the fraudulent conspiracy—and putting this in his pocket would go to New York. There he would meet Greene and the Gaynors. Then the division would take place. Carter would be specially allowed out of the amount \$75 for traveling expenses, and the balance would be divided into thirds, one-third going to Carter, one-third to Greene and one-third to the Gaynors. In this way Carter drew out of the conspiracy \$722,528.02, and of this amount the records of stock brokers in New York show that he invested in stocks and bonds \$630,301.85. For his traveling expenses Carter received \$1,575. He made twenty-one trips to New York on this mission and at the close was in excellent condition financially to be appointed military attaché to the Court of St. James's." No wonder that Carter seeks to regain his liberty that he may enjoy his ill-gotten gains.

TRANSFERS TO THE ARTILLERY.

The following officers have been transferred under the provisions of Section 9 of the act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1901, to the Artillery arm of the Service, with rank in that arm as of the date of their present commissions: 2d Lieut. Clarence B. Smith, 8th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Dan T. Moore, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Robert F. McMillan, 14th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Godwin Ordway, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Lynn S. Edwards, 8th Inf.; 2d Lieut. George Deiss, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Harry E. Mitchell, 14th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Ernest E. Allen, 14th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Presley K. Brice, 14th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Geo. T. Perkins, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Geo. R. Greene, 14th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Theodore H. Koch, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Raymond W. Briggs, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Russell P. Reeder, 1st Inf.

Lieut. Col. J. W. Jacobs, D. Q. G., is having his experience of the ingratitude of republics, or at least by republican Controllers. The Cerberus who guards the Treasury vaults at Washington has decreased his pay to the extent of \$629.69 for money paid on an order of the Secretary of War for entertaining the representatives of foreign Governments during the Spanish War. The money was paid by request of General Shafter to Lieutenant Milley, of his staff, on a warrant sent to Colonel Jacobs as Chief Q. M. Now the Controller decides that "there is no provision of law in any of the specific or general appropriations for the Army which authorizes the military authorities to invite foreign attaches to be the guests of the Government in time of war, and hence their fare and maintenance do not appear to be necessary, usual or appropriate to the objects for which the appropriation was made." It will be remembered that General Hancock was subjected to the same treatment at the time of the Centennial, and Admiral Farragut was allowed to spend a large part of his little fortune in entertaining when he made his final cruise in command of the European Squadron. Probably we still have in the Treasury the learned pundit who held up the accounts of the late Gen. O. M. Poe because he had called upon a local fire engine to put out a fire on a Government wharf without first advertising for proposals.

At Bulacan the Washington Birthday celebration developed another novel form of amusement in the shape of a sort of cross between a greased pig chase and a match at Rugby football. A heavy, slippery green coconut was rolled along the ground to start the fun, and somewhere in the neighborhood of two hundred boys took after it. The nut became the property of the urchin who could retain possession of it for a given length of time. As the heavy spheroid possessed all the latent devilry and unhandiness of both an oiled porker and pigskin-covered bladder there was good fun for everybody. A game of baseball between M Company, 3d Infantry, and H Battery, 6th Artillery, was a part of the day's sports, the artillerymen winning by the score of 16 to 5. At a dinner given by one of the leading citizens of Bulacan on Feb. 20, Lieuts. Hamilton A. Smith, William R. Gibson and Robert I. Rees, of the 3d Inf., were among the guests.

The burning of the winter palace at Peking on April 17 was attended by a serious loss to the staff of Count von Waldersee in the death of Major General Schwartzkopf, chief of staff, who returned to the burning building after once escaping from it. Count von Waldersee himself escaped through a window with great difficulty. The French and Japanese troops gave great assistance. General Schwartzkopf, as military attaché at Paris, was involved in the Dreyfus agitation. It was to him the bordereau was sent, and he was said to have written the "petit bleu" to Esterhazy. At the Hague Peace Conference he was a representative of Germany, and made one of the most impressive speeches of the conference.

EXPERIENCES AS AN ARMY OFFICER.

Capt. Joseph C. Castner, 4th U. S. Inf., who recently arrived at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga., has a national reputation, the result of his explorations in Alaska, in his endeavor to find a passage from the Pacific Ocean to the Yukon. No pen could furnish an adequate picture of his hardships and sufferings during this period. He was born in Brunswick, N. J., Nov. 18, 1869, graduated from Rutgers College in 1891, was appointed 2d lieutenant, 4th U. S. Inf., by President Harrison, in the same year. He was graduated from the Infantry and Cavalry school at Fort Leavenworth, in 1895 and was appointed 1st lieutenant in 1898 and captain in 1901. He organized and commanded the first body of Tagalog Scouts used in the U. S. Army, being chief of the scouts for Generals Lawton, Young and Schwan. Captain Castner during his work for the Government in Alaska travelled 2,400 miles on foot through a frozen, trackless, snow covered country. He was almost frozen and nearly starved to death. For six whole days he only had wild cranberries, dug up out of the snow, to sustain life; his sole escort was two U. S. soldiers. He had eaten all his mules and horses, and ate up everything else except the two soldiers. He made friends with the Tanana Indians, who helped him to reach the Yukon River. Here he bought two sleds and seven native dogs and walked 1,300 miles from the mouth of the Tanana River to Skagway on the coast. A searching party was being organized to look for him, as he was supposed to be lost. Captain Castner arrived in Washington in March, 1899, and made his report to the Government. After that he went to the Presidio and sailed for the Philippines. He was Q. M. and Commissary on the Transport Morgan City and was shipwrecked in the sea of Japan Sept. 2, 1899. General Lawton made him chief of scouts and he had under his command 250 Tagalos. He declares they were the most loyal and intelligent of all the natives, and these Tagalos formed such a strong attachment for the captain that he never lost a man by treachery or desertion. He was highly complimented by the three commanding officers, Lawton, Young and Schwan. He sailed from Manila in April, 1900, was detailed to the Bureau of Information at Washington, and is now on detached service at Fort McPherson, whence he will go to San Francisco. Captain Castner carries himself superbly, and his genial frankness is very attractive.

FIRST VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

The Griffin Engineer Command, No. 68, of the New York Corps of Spanish War Veterans, held an entertainment and reception in New York City April 13, when it was presented with a stand of colors made and embroidered by Miss Flansburg, the daughter of the Chaplain of the Commandery. This command was organized from the members who served in the 1st Regiment, U. S. Vol. Engineers, which has an interesting history. Among its officers were Gen. Eugene Griffin, vice-president of the General Electric Company, a graduate of West Point, who resigned his commission after fifteen years of service in the Regular Army as a Captain of Engineers; Mr. William Barclay Parsons, Chief Engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission and Brigadier-General on the Governor's staff; Professor Louis Duncan of Johns Hopkins University, and Chief Engineer of the Third Avenue Railroad; Mr. Ira A. Shaler, manager for Messrs. J. D. & T. E. Crimmins; Mr. D. L. Hough, manager of the National Contracting Company; and Mr. Merritt H. Smith, Consulting Engineer to Department of Finance, City of New York.

The organization, equipment, general excellence and the successful service of the regiment were due to the training, splendid executive ability and tact of its first commanding officer, Colonel Griffin, who in recognition of his service was later commissioned brigadier general. The discipline and military efficiency of the regiment was due to the splendid qualities of its instructor, the 1st lieutenant colonel, afterwards colonel, Harry F. Hodges, a captain of engineers in the Regular Army.

PERSONALS.

Capt. J. Miller, U. S. A., has changed his address, in Washington, D. C., to 1617 Riggs street, N. W.

Col. James Biddle, U. S. A., retired, and family have gone to their country home at Berkely Springs, W. Va.

Major Aaron H. Appel, surgeon, U. S. A., has relinquished duty at Jackson Barracks, La., and comes north to spend a three months leave and then go to the Philippines.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood is expected to leave Havana for Washington, D. C., on April 19, one day in advance of the commission appointed by the Cuban Constitutional Convention to visit Washington and interview the authorities there.

Brig. Gen. James F. Wade and William Ludlow, U. S. A., arrived at Manila April 17, and it is expected that Generals Bates, Hall and Grant will leave for the United States this or next week.

General Rodenbough's appointment was for a term of five years, two of which have not expired. This is said to be the first case where an office-holder appointed for a specific term has claimed the protection of the Civil Service law.

Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Hackett on April 18 gave a small luncheon party to Governor and Mrs. Allen. The other guests were Secretary Root, Secretary and Mrs. Long, Admiral Dewey, Mrs. Cowles and Mrs. Benton.

The St. Louis "Globe-Democrat" says that the military authorities of Mexico have received confirmation of the report that Lieut. Jose Carmona, a popular young officer of the Mexican Army, has been devoured by an alligator while bathing in the Tamesin River, near Tampico.

Gen. T. F. Rodenbough, colonel, U. S. A., retired, has through recent legislation lost the position he has filled so efficiently under the city government of New York as Superintendent of Elections. He has filed notice of a suit to establish his claim to a position of equal value—\$6,000 a year—under the provisions of the law giving preference to veterans.

The London "Sketch" says that the Earl of March, the future Duke of Richmond, set sail for South Africa almost exactly at the time that another future Duke, Marquis of Tullibardine (son of the Duke of Atholl), started for the front with the splendidly equipped Scottish Horse. The Duke of Richmond's grandson, eldest son of the Earl of March, Lord Settrington, lieutenant in the Irish Guards and ex-A. D. C. to Lord Roberts, is also at the front. All are married men.

Capt. G. P. Cotton, U. S. N., is at Hotel Netherlands, New York City.

Lieut. R. C. Davis, 17th U. S. Inf., is on recruiting duty at 123 Wyoming avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Gen. C. H. Carlton, U. S. A., has left Summerville, S. C., for Hotel Richmond, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. Comdr. T. S. Rodgers, U. S. N., joins the torpedo station at Newport, R. I., for duty on April 22.

Major C. A. P. Hatfield, 8th Cav., Puerto Principe, Cuba, is expected in the United States early in May, to spend the summer on leave.

Mrs. Guy V. Henry in the "Outlook" has an interesting article on San Juan, Porto Rico. It is one of a series of articles on "Four Island Capitals."

Capt. Michael S. Murray, Commissary, a recent appointment, has arrived in Washington, D. C., and reported to General Weston for temporary duty in his office.

The Michigan Military Academy, at Orchard Lake, is very fortunate in securing the services of Gen. Chas. King, U. S. A., as Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N., and Mrs. Dewey have been spending a pleasant time with Rear Admiral and Mrs. Ludlow at Oakdale, L. I., the latter being a sister of Mrs. Dewey.

Surgeon J. E. Gardner, U. S. N., who has been on duty at Boston, Mass., has been ordered to duty at Cavite, and will sail from San Francisco May 11. Surgeon J. F. Urie, who has been on duty on the Dolphin, relieves Surgeon Gardner at Boston.

We note with pleasure the engagement of our old friend, Dr. Nelson Herrick Henry, surgeon on the staff of Major General Roe, N. G. N. Y., to Mrs. Sarah Rodgers Sloan. Colonel Henry is also a Representative from New York to the Assembly and a highly esteemed officer.

The daily press with its usual inaccuracy in military matters imputes delay to the commanding officer, Fort Columbus, in returning the salute of the French training ship Duguay-Trouin on its arrival in the port of New York April 17. Suffice it to say the salute was returned and courtesies extended as required by the regulations.

Major Henry C. McArthur, recently appointed captain of the guard and assistant custodian of the Government building at the Pan-American Exposition, served during the Civil War as an officer of the 15th Iowa Vols., was a member of General Belknap's staff, was promoted for gallantry, and is a member of Crocker's Iowa Brigade organization.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for week ending April 17, 1901: Capt. D. D. Gaillard, U. S. A.; Major J. H. Willard, U. S. A.; Naval Constructor R. P. Hobson, U. S. N.; Lieut. J. Bannister, U. S. A.; Lieut. R. M. Ellicott, U. S. A.; Naval Constructor A. W. Stahl, U. S. N.; Capt. G. A. Converse, U. S. N.; Capt. Willoughby Walke, U. S. N., and Mrs. Walke.

Gen. Daniel Butterfield has been confined to his home, in New York City, for some days' past with a slight stroke of paralysis. Although his illness has to a great extent deprived him of the use of the limbs of his right side, he has suffered no pain and has retained his full mental faculties. His power of speech has not been affected, and he has been able to transact his business affairs through the aid of a stenographer.

The daily press, always looking a long way ahead, now avers that Major General Henry C. Corbin, U. S. A., who is to be married next autumn, will be the representative of the U. S. Army at the coronation of King Edward VII., at London next year. That he will make a gallant and stalwart representative none will deny, and if he takes his bride with him to England on the occasion in question it will make the event additionally pleasant.

"Harper's Weekly" has called attention to the fact that on Dec. 23, 1899, it published an imaginative sketch by Duffield Osborne describing "The Capture of Aguinaldo" by a ruse which, as outlined in the story, told as if the capture had already occurred, followed closely the actual ruse used by General Funston in his subsequent capture. An epitome of this story is published in the issue of "Harper's Weekly" for April 13. It strikingly resembles in its details the actual occurrence, except that in the story Aguinaldo was chloroformed to enable his captors to carry him away.

General Chaffee's birthday dinner on April 15 was also a sort of farewell to Pekin. There was a notable gathering. Field Marshal von Waldersee and all the generals, with their staffs, were present, as well as all the ministers and their first secretaries. In all there were 50 guests. The Field Marshal made a speech in English, in the course of which he said it was an occasion of congratulation and sorrow—the first on the occasion of General Chaffee's birthday and the second because of the departure of the Americans. He paid the American general and his men the highest compliments. Particularly graceful were the remarks in behalf of the diplomatic corps of the Spanish minister to China, who said equally pleasant things of the Americans.

The Society of the Department of the South and North Atlantic Blockading Squadron held their annual meeting at the Sturtevant House on Tuesday, April 16, commemorating the fall of Fort Sumter. The Hon. Stephen Griswold, of Brooklyn, gave a graphic account of the hoisting of the national flag over Fort Sumter on April 15, 1865, by the late Gen. Robert Anderson. Gens. W. H. H. Davis, Egbert L. Viele, Stewart L. Woodford, N. M. Curtis and John W. Clous were present and made addresses; the last two paid eloquent and touching tributes to the life, services and memory of the late Gen. Peter S. Michie, who saw his first service in the Army in the Department of the South during the operations around Charleston and was a distinguished member and former president of the Society of the Department of the South. Col. Wm. J. Harding was elected president and A. Noel Blakeman vice-president for the ensuing year.

Dr. S. M. Merrill, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Merrill announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Tenora Merrill, on April 3, at Jasper, Ga., to Col. C. W. Flake, of Atlanta, Ga. Miss Tenora is the youngest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Merrill, is a young woman of rare beauty and accomplishments, and has many friends and admirers in North Georgia. Mr. Flake is a rising young lawyer of Atlanta and is well known. He is receiving the congratulations of his friends upon his happy marriage. Colonel and Mrs. Flake will reside in Atlanta.

Dr. Middleton Sims Guest, of Philadelphia, son of the late Commodore John Guest, U. S. N., was married at the Catholic Cathedral at Montreal, Canada, April 17, to Miss Marie Ida S. Blanchard, daughter of Mr. A. Blanchard, King's Counselor, of Montreal. The ceremony was performed by Archbishop Bruchesi, and was one of the most fashionable local events of the year. Dr. and Mrs. Guest will reside in Philadelphia.

Rear Admiral Edwin White, U. S. N., should be addressed at Edgehill, Princeton, N. J.

Major J. H. Willard, C. E., stationed at Chicago, visited relatives at Newport, R. I., this week.

Lieut. Comdr. A. N. Wood, U. S. N., is on duty at the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.

Hospital Steward Richard H. Creswell, U. S. A., recently retired from active service at Fort Caswell, N. C., has made his home at San Diego, Cal.

Capt. John A. Lockwood, U. S. A., who has been residing at Rockville, Md., has gone to Macon, Mo., for duty at the Blees Military Academy in that city.

Col. Richard Combs, 5th U. S. Inf., who retires for age next July, and who has been on duty in the Philippines, has been ordered home to await retirement.

Lieut. G. G. Gately, Art. Corps, of Fort Hamilton, has opened a recruiting station at 134 Park Row, New York, with a view to obtaining recruits for the artillery arm.

Comdr. J. D. Adams, U. S. N., who has been in command of the Bancroft, has been ordered detached to command the Mayflower. Lieut. W. L. Howard assumes command of the Bancroft.

Major Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., and Capt. James T. Dean, A. D. C., who have been on a tour of inspection as far as New Orleans, were expected to rejoin at Governors Island the latter part of this week.

The funeral of the late Ord. Sergt. Patrick Drennan, U. S. A., who died at Fort Myer April 13, took place at the Arlington National Cemetery, Va., April 15, with full military honors, troops from Fort Myer being present to render suitable ceremonies under command of Lieut. Creed F. Cox, 3d Cav.

Martin Jeremiah Sweet, of North Brookfield, has been appointed Root fellow of the class of 1901 at Hamilton College, Utica, N. Y. The Root fellowship was founded by Secretary of War Elihu Root, and is awarded for ability in physical science, and carries a stipend of \$500 and an appointment to some university in America or Europe.

Col. Henry B. Freeman, late commander of the 24th Infantry, retired under the age limit, says: "I am very much pleased that Funston has been made a brigadier general. He was in command of the department in which I served, and he was most courteous to me in every way, never giving me an order, and always sending congratulations when anything was done by the regiment. I consider him a brave officer and a gentleman."

Major William Monaghan, additional paymaster, U. S. V., who died at Manila April 13 of heart disease, served as private and corporal in Co. F, 104th Ohio Infantry, for three years during the Civil War. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he was appointed major and paymaster, U. S. V. He went to Manila in March, 1900, and remained in that country on duty up to the time of his death. He was recently designated for appointment as an assistant paymaster in the Regular Army.

Col. Richard Henry Savage, class of '68, Military Academy, would be glad if our readers would favor him with any information they may have as to where the book, "Arthur Tremaine, or Cadet Life," written by Francis Vinton, D. D. (Class of 1890, Military Academy), may be consulted or procured. The work was presumably written just after Dr. Vinton's graduation, when his memories of West Point were fresh. Colonel Savage is now at the Hotel Gerard, 123 West Forty-fourth street, New York City.

Major John H. Belcher, U. S. A., retired, who died suddenly at Boston, Mass., April 15, resided in Salem, Mass. He was born in 1829, followed the sea for a while, in 1864 was appointed captain and A. Q. M. of Volunteers, mustered out in 1866 and appointed captain and A. Q. M. in the Regular establishment and received the brevet of major for his conduct during the war. He was promoted major in 1883, and was retired for age April 20, 1892. The deceased officer was the father-in-law of Major Fred Wheeler, U. S. A.

Appointments to the United States Military Academy were made during the past week as follows: Calvin P. Titus, Co. E, 14th Inf.; P. J. R. Kiehl, Manitowish, Wis.; William Kelley, Fulton, Ky.; Dabney H. Crenshaw, alt., Cadiz, Ky.; B. F. Scott, Terra Alta, W. Va.; Dana P. Miller, alt., Morgantown, W. Va.; C. R. Webster, Defiance, Ohio; St. Clair Newborn, North Carolina; David A. Daly, Jerseyville, Ill.; Robert A. Seager, Richmond, Ill.; C. A. Mitchell, New York City; Everard Whetsell, alt., Footville, Ind.; Thomas H. Lowe, Nevada, Mo.; John A. Klein, alt., Morehead City, N. C.; Bertram E. Topham, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Schley, wife of Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, U. S. N., is on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Ralph M. Stuart-Wortley, in New York City. When the Admiral arrives home, next month, from abroad he will probably spend a day or so at the home of Mr. Wortley's brother, near Southampton, unless his orders are to proceed direct to Washington. The Admiral and Mrs. Schley will spend their summer vacation at Great Neck, Long Island, where their son-in-law, Mr. Wortley, has recently taken a cottage for the summer. At Great Neck they will have as a frequent visitor their son, Dr. Winfield Scott Schley, Jr., who resides in New York City. Their other son is a captain in the United States Army, at present on duty at Fort Douglas, Utah.

The President, Mrs. McKinley and party will leave Washington on April 29 for a tour to the Pacific Coast and return, covering a period of between six and seven weeks. The members of the Cabinet will accompany the President, with the exception of Secretaries Gage and Root and Attorney-General Knox. The party will reach New Orleans on May 1, and the next stop will be at Houston, Texas, on the morning of May 3. Later the train will go to Austin and San Antonio. Sunday, the 5th, and Monday morning will be spent in El Paso. San Francisco will be reached on May 14, where the President, on May 16, will attend the banquet of the Ohio Society. On Saturday, May 18, the President and party will witness the launching of the battleship Ohio, which is the objective point of the President's trip. Following the launching the party will attend a luncheon at the Union League Club, and at night will be held the citizens' banquet. Leaving on Monday, the party, after several stops, will reach Portland, Ore., on May 22, later visiting Tacoma, Seattle and Spokane. Several days will be spent at Yellowstone Park. On the way to Chicago, returning, the President will visit the Arsenal at Rock Island. Buffalo and the Pan-American Exposition will be visited about June 13, and Washington will be reached on June 15. The total distance traveled will be about 10,500 miles, crossing twenty-three States and two Territories, and touching the Gulf of Mexico, the Pacific Ocean and the Great Lakes. Twenty-seven railroads are embraced in the itinerary. Wherever feasible the State capitals are visited. Local programs are arranged covering the cities at which extended stops are made.

PERSONALS.

Lieut. Col. A. G. Hennisee, 11th U. S. Cav., assumed command of Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., on April 13.

Rear Admiral John Schouler, U. S. N., sailed for Geneva, Italy, April 13 on the steamship Hohenzollern.

Rear Admiral Schley embarked on the British steamship Clyde, from Buenos Ayres, April 12, for the United States.

Capt. C. J. Bailey, Art. Corps, rejoined at Fort Preble, Me., April 15, from a short leave, and re-assumed command of the post.

Lieut. R. P. Johnston, C. E., on leave since October last, has had his leave extended three months, and is now at Asheville, N. C.

Capt. Chas. G. Sawtelle, Jr., 8th Cav., at present on sick leave in Washington, D. C., will, at its expiration, join his regiment in Cuba.

Lieut. F. A. Pope, Art. Corps, left Fort Leavenworth this week for Fort Riley, for duty with one of the field batteries at the latter post.

Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. A., has returned to Denver, Colo., from a pleasant visit to Washington, D. C., where he attended the recent Congress of the Loyal Legion.

We are glad to note that our old Governors Island acquaintance, Lieut. Walter L. Clarke, Signal Corps, U. S. V., can now write himself Lieutenant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

Lieut. F. B. Edwards, Art. Corps, lately at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, was expected to leave there this week for Fort Barrancas, Fla., for duty with Hoyle's 9th Co., Coast Artillery.

The Countess de Montjoy Froberg, lately in Florida, is visiting her cousin, Mrs. Greely, wife of Gen. A. W. Greely, U. S. A., in Washington, D. C., prior to her return to Cairo, Egypt.

Major Henry Romeyn, U. S. A., and Mrs. Romeyn, of Washington, have had as guests, recently, their relatives, Lieutenants La Touret and Troubert, of the French schoolship Douguay-Trouin, recently at Baltimore.

Comdr. S. P. Comly, U. S. N., will shortly be assigned to sea duty in command of the training ship Alliance, now at the New York Navy Yard. He is at present executive of the U. S. R. S. Richmond, Philadelphia Navy Yard.

The "Patriotic Review" says: "Our congratulations to the army in the Philippines on the appointment of Gen. Joseph P. Sanger as inspector general. It was a well-deserved compliment to pay this ideal officer, who is looked upon as a model."

Col. Wallace F. Randolph, who is still with his sick mother at Mt. St. Vincent on the Hudson River, has been the recipient, this week, of very many congratulations on his appointment as chief of artillery, which proves to be quite popular in the artillery arm.

Capt. Jas. C. Read, mentioned in connection with the commissary troubles in Manila, is an assistant commissary of subsistence of Volunteers. He is from Pennsylvania, was a cadet at West Point from June 15, 1889, to Jan. 8, 1890, and was appointed to his present position July 16, 1898.

The Grant, Sheridan and McClellan Memorial Commission, after spending several days in discussion, have decided to postpone for a year the final selection of sites for the memorials to be erected to those distinguished officers. The location of the Grant memorial is to govern the selection of sites for the statues of Sheridan and McClellan.

Surgeon S. H. Griffiths, U. S. N., has been assigned to special duty in charge of the exhibit of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y. He has been attached to the Bureau for some months past, and has developed a special ability in the direction of general hygiene, which accounts for this detail at Buffalo.

Prince Henry of Orleans, son of the Duc de Chartres, who served in the Civil War on the staff of General McClellan, is on his way to this country by way of Japan after a tour in the East, and it is current rumor in France that his object in coming here is to secure an American bride. The Prince is expected to reach San Francisco some time in June, and he purposes spending the summer at Newport.

It is reported that Wall street friends of Col. William F. Cody ("Buffalo Bill") have announced that the financial arrangements have about been completed for the establishment of an all-the-year-round cavalry and tactical school on Colonel Cody's big ranch in Western Nebraska. The profits of Colonel Cody's show have amounted to between \$400,000 and \$500,000 a year. He must be among the multi-millionaires by this time if he has saved any of his money.

Rear Admiral Remy has detailed Comdr. E. S. Prime, U. S. N., to command the U. S. S. Petrel, in place of Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Roper, U. S. N., whose sad death was announced recently. Commander Prime is an old cruiser on the Asiatic Station, having served in the Far East more than one tour of duty previous to the present one. The Petrel is regarded as among the most efficient of the squadron for the reason that her light draft of water enables this little vessel to enter many of the Philippine harbors unsuitable for larger ships.

Capt. Edward L. Zalinski, U. S. A., retired, delivered the second lecture of the course given at Carnegie Lyceum by eminent scientists for the benefit of the scientific department of Manhattan College. The subject of Captain Zalinski's lecture was "The Development of Artillery in the Nineteenth Century." It embraced the history of guns from 1800 to the present day, tracing the gradual development in the calibre, range and energy of guns, and noting the peculiarities in construction of the various styles, from the bronze cannon of 1800 to the huge guns for coast defense now being built at the Watervliet Arsenal. Captain Zalinski is the inventor of the pneumatic dynamite gun.

The Springfield "Republican" on March 31 published a reproduction of the portrait of Brig. Gen. David Bannister Morgan, U. S. A., who was second in command at New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815. This interesting picture has recently come into the possession of Dr. Appleton Morgan, of New York, who, knowing of its existence, for over twenty years endeavored to locate and purchase it. Dr. Morgan also has the portrait of Commodore Charles Vaughn Morgan, who was born in Virginia in 1790, and is preparing a comprehensive history of the Morgan family from 1089 to present times. Commodore Morgan was a cadet on the frigate Constitution under Hull in her victory over the Guerriere, and second lieutenant under Bainbridge in her victory over the Java a few weeks later. In the war with Mexico there were two officers of the name, George Washington Morgan, of Pennsylvania, and Col. Edwin Wright Morgan, brevetted brigadier general for gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco and appointed brigadier general of Volunteers Nov. 12, 1861. In the War of the Rebellion there were of this family four General Morgans on the Northern side, and two (the famous guerrilla and another) on the Southern side.

Capt. Frank D. Ely, 29th U. S. Inf., has joined at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Asst. Surgeon W. B. Summerhall, U. S. V., is on duty at Havana, Cuba.

Mrs. O. M. Poe has left Detroit, Mich., for a visit to Cobourg, Ontario, Canada.

Capt. Jesse McI. Carter, 14th U. S. Cav., sailed April 9 from San Juan, en route to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Capt. F. E. Chadwick, U. S. N., and Mrs. Chadwick, of Newport, R. I., spent a few days in New York this week.

The daughter of Governor Nash, of Ohio, will name the battleship Ohio, to be launched at the Union Iron Works on May 14 next.

Mrs. Cheever and her mother, Mrs. Parham, are located at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, where they will remain during Captain Cheever's absence in the Philippines.

Lieut. Col. J. M. Ingalls, U. S. A., retired, has gone on a visit to Smith Center, Kansas, where he intends to remain until about June 1 next, when he will return to Providence, R. I.

Ensign Chas. P. Welch, U. S. N., retired, of the Class of '68, after a residence of fifteen years at 1213 Taylor street, San Francisco, has taken up his permanent residence, with his family, at 861 E. 16th street, Oakland, Cal.

Chas. J. Wilson, Assistant Paymaster General, U. S. A., Chief Paymaster, Department of the East, relinquished duty in New York this week to go on a short leave preparatory to his retirement for age, on May 3 next.

Mrs. Franklin Rogers and Miss Faidee Rogers will sail on the Sheridan, from San Francisco, the middle of May for Manila, to join Medical Inspector Franklin Rogers, who has recently been ordered as fleet surgeon of the Asiatic Station.

Lieut. Fred Alstetter, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., who was captured by the Filipinos a year ago, and was recently released, has sent a check for \$500 to the Grace Episcopal Church of Galion, Ohio, as a thank offering for his deliverance from the Filipinos.

Major Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., delivered an address before the members of Grant Post G. A. R., in the assembly hall of Adelphi College, Brooklyn, N. Y., April 15, on Abraham Lincoln. The ceremonies celebrated the firing upon Fort Sumter, the surrender of General Lee, and the death of Abraham Lincoln.

Lieut. R. H. Jackson, U. S. N., in the April number of "Marine Engineering," published in New York City, concludes an interesting article on torpedo craft. Among other articles of interest to naval men are "Submarine Boats for the U. S. Navy," "Report on Trials of the U. S. Holland," "U. S. Torpedo Boat Destroyer Goldsborough" and others.

Rear Admiral Melville, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, is on a tour of inspection to the Northern yards, which will extend as far as Portsmouth, N. H., and will include Boston, New York and Philadelphia. During the absence of the Admiral the Bureau is in charge of W. H. H. Smith, Chief Clerk and Acting Chief of Bureau.

Mr. Stephen H. Pell and Miss Sarah Gibbs Thompson were married in New York City April 10, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest. The bride is the daughter of Col. Robt. M. Thompson, N. G. N. J., who is also a graduate of the Naval Academy and resigned from the Navy as a Master in 1871. Previous to the marriage Mr. and Mrs. Thompson gave a dinner at the Metropolitan Club, thirty-two guests being present.

A very pretty wedding was that of Miss Jennie Welch and Lieut. Pietro Caronna at the residence of the bride, 861 E. 16th street, Oakland, Cal., March 24. The bride is the daughter of Ensign Charles P. Welch, U. S. N., retired. She is an accomplished musician. Her great grandfather on the maternal side was the Vicomte M. R. C. de Mersan, of Paris, and her great grandmother the Lady Jane Empson, of England. Mr. Caronna is a lieutenant in the Italian Army. He met Miss Welch a year and a half ago, and it was intended that the wedding should take place this Easter, but the unexpected departure of Mr. Caronna for Manila hastened the wedding. The couple will return to Oakland within the year.

Composer Enrico Campobello of New York City has done a clever thing in dedicating his new patriotic song and chorus, "We Fear No Foreign Kingdom," to the Army and Navy. The piece finds its inspiration in the Spanish War and is orchestrated in a way to bring out excellent effects from the brasses, and to fit it especially for military bands. We are frank to say the music is better than the words, which in several places lack the swing such a composition calls for. We would advise military song writers to consult the verses of Will Stokes, U. S. Marine Corps, the Army and Navy Journal poet, if they wish to catch the martial roll. Especially would we recommend his poem, published in our columns more than a year ago, entitled "The Girl Behind the Gun."

Our old friend of the Centennial celebration, the Duke of Veragua, is now Minister of Marine in the new Spanish Cabinet. As he is a descendant of Columbus he may be considered to have inherited nautical proclivities which should make him a success in his new office. He proposes to put the Ministry of Marines on a purely naval basis, to reduce the excess in the naval personnel, to do away with some special pensions, to reorganize the system of promotion and to reorganize the arsenals upon an economic basis. In regard to the condition of the fleet, he recognizes that it must be subordinate to the exigencies of the nation and to the heavy charges which the people have to support. Every useless expense is to be avoided, and all the available resources are to be devoted to the maintenance of the Navy on the best level that may be possible.

Lieut. Henry H. Hough, U. S. N., was married on April 16 to Miss Florence Oliphant Ward at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York City. The bride, who was attired in white satin, with yoke sleeves of point lace, and wore a tulle veil bordered with lace, was attended by a bevy of bridesmaids, including Misses Harriet Brownson, Cornelia Knox, Alice Byrne, Addie De Wet, Florence Stebbins, Rose Hoppenstedt, Helene Holmes and Mrs. Edward Hunt Herzog, all dressed in frocks of white organdie, trimmed with lace and relieved with touches of yellow, to match the bouquets of daffodils which they carried. Among the ushers were Lieuts. A. Althouse, C. F. Preston and H. H. Caldwell, U. S. N.; Naval Constructor R. M. Watts, U. S. N., and Capt. R. H. Lane, U. S. M. C., while Lieut. De Witt Blamer, U. S. N., officiated as best man. After the wedding ceremony, which was performed by the rector, the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, there was a large reception at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Gray Ward, in West Fifty-third street.

Major Gen. E. S. Otis, U. S. A., rejoined at Chicago this week from a visit to St. Paul, Minn., where he met many old friends.

Capt. J. S. Fogg, assistant surgeon, has relinquished duty at Fort McHenry, Md., preparatory to going to the Philippines, by way of San Francisco.

Capt. F. B. Andrus, 4th Inf., joined at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., this week, to assist Col. J. M. J. Sanno in the organization of the 27th Infantry.

Lieut. Earle D'A. Pearce, Art. Corps, who has been under treatment at Hot Springs, Ark., has recovered, and will join in a few days at Fort Fremont, S. C., for duty.

Capt. Granger Adams, Art. Corps, on a few weeks' leave, while en route from Fort Adams to Fort Riley is visiting at 316 W. Seventy-eighth street, New York City.

Following the recent vote of the Second Chamber on the military law, General Eland, Minister of War of Holland, sent his resignation to Queen Wilhelmina, who accepted it.

Lieut. J. M. Simms of the Revenue Cutter Service and Mrs. Simms are spending a few weeks in New York City on their return to New Bedford Mass., from Washington, where they have been during the past winter.

Rear Admiral Philip Hichborn, U. S. N., and Mrs. Hichborn have announced that the marriage of their daughter Martha to James G. Blaine, Jr., will take place on June 4 at their home, on N street, Washington, D. C.

Major Sydney W. Taylor, of the Artillery, on detail in the Adjutant General's Department under recent law, will join in the early summer at Vancouver Barracks for duty as adjutant general of the Department of the Columbia.

The marriage of Lieut. Henry K. Benham, U. S. N., to Miss Elizabeth Riley, is announced to take place April 23 at St. Thomas' Church, Washington, D. C. A wedding breakfast will follow the ceremony at the residence of the bride's mother on Iowa Circle.

Capt. Newt H. Hall, of the U. S. M. C., whose conduct at Pekin has been under investigation by a court of inquiry at Cavite, has been detached from the 1st Marine Brigade, Cavite Station, and re-assigned to the cruiser Newark, which is to return to the United States.

Capt. Albert S. Cummings, Art. Corps, who has been serving in the Philippines as colonel of the 27th Infantry, U. S. V., which regiment was mustered out at San Francisco, Cal., on April 1, arrived at Fort Mott, N. J., April 14, and assumed command of that post. By an error of the types, he was referred to last week as Colonel Crimmins, of the 42d.

President McKinley on April 13 appointed the following Board of Visitors to the Military Academy at West Point: Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. A., retired; Major Gen. D. E. Sickles, U. S. A., retired; St. Clair McKelway, of Brooklyn; Charles M. Elliott, of Massachusetts; Gen. I. D. Wheeler, of California; William H. Upham, of Wisconsin; St. George Fitzhugh, of Virginia.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, Adjutant Gen. U. S. A., to Miss Edith Patten, of Washington, D. C. Miss Patten is a wealthy resident of Washington and prominent in social circles. The wedding will take place next October. Miss Patten will soon go abroad with her sister, and General Corbin will leave early in July for a tour of the Philippines, returning early in the fall.

George D. Meiklejohn, ex-Assistant Secretary of War, was presented with a silver loving cup on April 12 by his former associates in the department, the contributors including Lieutenant General Miles, Adjutant General Corbin and others. The inscription on the cup is as follows: "Presented to Hon. George D. Meiklejohn on his retirement from the office of Assistant Secretary of War by his friends in the War Department, April 11, 1901."

Col. Ezra P. Ewers, 10th U. S. Inf., to whose long and distinguished service we have previously referred at length, was duly retired for age on Saturday, April 13. A sturdy veteran with a record of gallant service in the Civil War and in the Spanish-American War, he has nobly earned his place on the retired list and has deserved well of his country. Col. Sumner H. Lincoln, recently promoted, has been assigned to succeed Colonel Ewers in command of the 10th Infantry, and joins at Fort Crook, Neb.

The Board of Ordnance and Fortification, under recent law and reorganization, now consists of the following Army officers: Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Brig. Gen. J. M. Wilson and A. R. Buffington, Colon. John J. Rodgers and Wallace F. Randolph, Major John P. Story and Capt. I. N. Lewis, Recorder. It is somewhat of a coincidence—besides being fortunate—that Colonels Randolph and Rodgers, and Major Story, the artillery members of the board, have each in turn been artillery inspectors of the Department of the East, essentially an artillery department. Major Story still holds the position.

One of the largest and most fashionable of the early spring social events in Buffalo was the reception given on April 10 by Major Thomas W. Symons, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., in his elegantly appointed offices in the new Federal Building. Major and Mrs. Symons received in the main office, which was brilliant with American flags and gay military banners. Tables and desks were massed with red roses, Easter lilies and delicately tinted azaleas. Mrs. Symons wore a rich gray silk reception gown, with trimmings of white satin and lace, and a corsage bouquet of English violets. The refreshments were served in the office of the Lighthouse Department, which was handsomely decorated with growing plants and red roses. The serving table was centered with a low mound of maiden-hair ferns, and at one corner stood a tall Venetian vase filled with long-stemmed American Beauty roses. Over three hundred guests were welcomed by Major Symons.

Major James Regan, 9th U. S. Inf., on April 13 addressed several hundred members and guests of the Hamilton Club, Brooklyn, N. Y., on his "Personal Recollections of the Recent Campaigns in Cuba, Luzon and China." It was one of a series of addresses which the Hamilton Club members have been enjoying this winter on the recent wars. Major Regan participated in the battle of San Juan, and in his lecture spoke of the poor hospital accommodations provided on that occasion. He was in several engagements in the Philippines under the late General Lawton, and paid him a high tribute for bravery. At Pekin Major Regan was second in command to the late Colonel Liscum, who was killed while in command of the United States troops that stormed Tientsin. Major Regan himself, while leading an attack, was shot through the body and left arm, and he was also wounded in the foot. Owing to the severe fire of the Chinese at the time he was compelled to lie in the sun for thirteen hours before he could be rescued. Major H. C. Carbaugh, U. S. V. (captain, Art. Corps), and Major F. H. E. Ebstein, U. S. A., were among the other speakers.

RECENT DEATHS.

A meeting of the Council of the California Commandery of the Naval Order of the United States, of which Comdr. John O. Morong, U. S. N., retired, is commander, and Ensign Charles P. Welch, U. S. N., retired, recorder, was held on April 5. The following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That this Commandery has learned with great sorrow of the death of Lieut. Comdr. Leonard Chenery, the general recorder of our order, and we desire to record our appreciation of his enthusiasm in the cause of our order, as well as of his high standing as an officer of the Navy, and of the beauty of his personal character. Those of us who have met and known him have felt the influence of his bright and cheerful disposition, the generous enthusiasm of his patriotism, and his affection for that branch of the Service to which he belonged. Some of us also have known of the heroism with which he bore, without murmur or complaint, the sufferings of illness, and of the noble generosity of his character, which prompted him to deprive himself of give comfort or pleasure to others, and to bear part of their burdens for them. Leonard Chenery was comparatively a young man—barely fifty-five at the time of his death—and the years that seemed to be ahead of him would have been full of good deeds had it not been for the disease which caused his retirement from active service in 1881, and which terminated fatally on March 10, 1901. His death is a very great loss to our order, of which he has been the general recorder for many months, but it is a very much greater loss to those who were privileged to share his friendship or to feel his charity and sympathy."

The death of Major George H. Palmer, U. S. A., retired, to which we referred in our issue of April 13, takes from the Army one who was identified with it not only by his own gallant services, but through his ancestry and his descendants. Major Palmer's great grandfather served as a colonel in the Revolutionary War, and was present at Saratoga when Burgoyne surrendered; his grandfather was a major general of the New York militia, and his father was paymaster and captain of dragoons, an officer of cavalry in the Mexican War and captain in the 1st Illinois Cavalry in the Civil War. Major Palmer's five children, who, with his widow, survive him, are: Capt. G. G. Palmer, 30th Inf.; Mrs. C. H. Noble, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Noble, 16th Inf.; Mrs. E. C. Carey, wife of Captain Carey, 16th Inf. (major of Volunteers); Lieut. Bruce Palmer, 10th Cav., and Mr. Ned Palmer.

One of the most impressive of the many funeral parades in honor of the late Queen Victoria was that on board the ship carrying the 6th New Zealand contingent, that embarked from Wellington, New Zealand, after learning of Her Majesty's death. Out at sea the time for the parade was set to coincide with the time of the burial at London. At 10.40 at night (noon in London), the ship's clock struck 12. The men fell in, ten minutes before, and at the last stroke of 12 the colonel gave the word "Stand at ease." The bugler sounded one G, which was the sign for the guard and sentries to stand at ease; the ship's engines had been stopped, and there was not a move or whisper for ten minutes; although the ship was slightly rolling, not a foot moved. At the end of ten minutes the bugler sounded the "Last post," and the men then filed off to their hammocks without a word.

General Gras, of the French Army, inventor of the rifle which bears his name, died at Auxerre, April 15, from apoplexy.

Ordnance Sergt. Henry Barnett, U. S. Army, retired, who died at the Seney Hospital, Brooklyn, April 8, was a veteran soldier of conscientious and excellent service. He formerly belonged to the 1st U. S. Artillery and was well known to the older artillery officers. The remains were interred, with military honors, in Greenwood Cemetery April 11, artillery troops from Fort Hamilton being present.

Gen. Thomas H. Taylor, a veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars, died at his home in Louisville, Ky., April 11, of typhoid malaria. He was born in Frankfort in 1825, and by blood or marriage was related to Presidents Taylor and Madison and to Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy. As a private in the Third Kentucky in the Mexican War he rose to a captaincy. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was the first to raise Confederate troops in Kentucky, becoming colonel of the first Kentucky regiment. He saw service at Harper's Ferry, and later became a brigadier general under Kirby Smith, operating in East Tennessee and participating in Bragg's invasion of Kentucky. He was captured at Vicksburg but exchanged, and commanded at the evacuation of Mobile.

Brig. Gen. James C. Lynch died at the Irving House, in Philadelphia, Pa., April 13. He entered the Federal Service in August, 1861, subsequently serving as first and second lieutenant and captain. In June, 1863, he was inspector general of the division, and was assigned to the command of the 183d Regiment, which, during his command, participated in all the actions around Petersburg. He was mustered out in October, 1864, and was brevetted brigadier general at the close of the war.

James G. Berret, one of the oldest citizens of the District of Columbia, died at his home in Washington April 14. He became postmaster of Washington in 1853 and was elected mayor of the city in 1858, and re-elected in 1860. In 1861 he was arrested by a provost marshal guard and taken to Fort Lafayette because he had refused to take the oath prescribed by Congress for members of the Board of Police Commissioners and because he was suspected of sympathy with the Southern cause. He was soon released and then resigned as mayor. In 1862 President Lincoln nominated him on the commission for the emancipation of slaves in the District of Columbia, but the Senate refused to confirm the nomination. President Grant twice nominated him for police commissioner and he served five years.

John Henry Benham, who was credited with being the youngest officer of the Civil War, died in San Francisco, Cal., April 11, after a brief illness. At the age of thirteen he shipped as cabin boy in the bark Ocean and made a trip around Cape Horn. He was a sergeant major in the 99th N. Y. Vols. in May, 1861, and 2d lieutenant a year later. Subsequently he served as a lieutenant in the 79th Colored Infantry and the 1st U. S. Vet. Vols. He was appointed a 2d lieutenant in the 24th U. S. Infantry Oct. 10, 1867, was transferred to the 11th Infantry in 1869 and mustered out Jan. 1, 1871.

Admiral Canaris, who died recently at Athens, was the son of the celebrated hero who strove for the independence of his country and was intimately concerned in the convocation of a national assembly for effecting radical reforms. In 1895 he was invited to form a ministry, but declined, not caring to yield any of his ideas.

Gen. Alexander Caldwell McClurg, head of the publishing house bearing his name in Chicago, died at St. Augustine, Fla., April 15. He was widely known as

a business man and a factor in public affairs. In 1862, he became a captain in the 88th Illinois Volunteers, and was afterward chief of staff of the 14th Army Corps and became a colonel and a brigadier-general by brevet. He participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Atlanta, and was with Sherman on the famous march to the sea.

Comdr. Charles O. Allibone, U. S. N., in command of the U. S. S. Wilmington on the Asiatic Station, died at Cavite, P. I., of heart failure, April 18. He was born in Pennsylvania, and appointed to the Naval Academy from New Jersey July 24, 1863. He was assigned to command the Wilmington in August, 1899, and had performed over twenty years' sea service and some thirteen years' shore duty. He was a very popular and highly esteemed officer.

FUNERAL OF GENERAL HATCH.

All that was mortal of the late Brevet Major Gen. John Porter Hatch, U. S. V. (Colonel, U. S. A., retired), was laid at rest in Arlington, Va., National Cemetery, at noon of Tuesday, April 16, the funeral services having been conducted by Rev. Josiah Perry in St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Washington. The remains were in a black cloth-covered casket draped with the American flag, and upon it were laid a beautiful sword presented to the general as an acknowledgment of his eminent services during the War of the Rebellion, the wreath of the Loyal Legion, American Beauty roses and other offerings in flowers. The general died suddenly of heart disease in New York City, Friday, April 12. He was born Jan. 9, 1822, at Oswego, N. Y., and was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy July 1, 1846, being appointed a 2d lieutenant, 3d Infantry. He was one of the most gallant officers on the Union side in the War of the Rebellion, and at the time of his death was the only officer living who had held lineally and by brevet every grade from 2d lieutenant to colonel, inclusive.

He was brevetted 1st lieutenant on August 20, '47, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco," Mexico; captain, Sept. 13, '47, for like conduct in the battle of Chapultepec; major, Aug. 30, '62, for the battle of Manassas, Va.; lieutenant colonel for the battle of South Mountain, Md., where he was severely wounded; colonel, March 13, '65; brigadier general, March 13, '65; and brevet major general of Volunteers "for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war." He was one of the ablest of cavalry commanders, being noted for always having a keen edge upon his sabres in Indian campaigns and during the War of the Rebellion. He also commanded an infantry division with great distinction until severely wounded at South Mountain. The general was retired by law Jan. 9, 1886, after a service of forty years, during which he was detailed in most of the staff departments. On Oct. 28, 1893, he was awarded by the War Department a medal of honor "for distinguished gallantry at South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, 1862." There are very many all over the country who will mourn his death. The active pall-bearers at his funeral were six sergeants of artillery, the honorary bearers being Col. Edgar B. Van Winkle, Brevet Major Gen. Cyrus Bussey, U. S. V.; Capt. Theo. F. Jewell, U. S. N.; Colonel Frank Jones and Comdr. Geo. H. Coffin, representing Lafayette Post No. 140, Department of New York; G. A. R.; Brevet Major Gen. Daniel Henry Rucker, U. S. A.; Col. Green Clay Goodloe, U. S. M. C.; Capt. Harry Carpenter, U. S. M. C.; Gen. "Pike" Graham, Capt. Thomas Blagdon, representing the Loyal Legion, James Fitzpatrick, Treasury Department; J. Speed Smith and C. H. Campbell. The grave is in a beautiful part of Arlington, overlooking the City of Washington. General Hatch was a member of the Aztec Club, the Loyal Legion, and other military societies. He leaves a widow and two children.

DEATH OF WEST POINT'S OLDEST GRADUATE.

Major James Smith Bryce, born James Bryce Smith, who was the oldest surviving graduate of the Military Academy, died at his residence, the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, on the morning of Wednesday, April 17. He was born in Georgetown, D. C., in September, 1808, so that he was in the ninety-third year of his age. Major Bryce was graduated in 1829 and appointed brevet second lieutenant and second lieutenant, 4th Art., July 1, 1829. He served at the Military Academy as assistant professor of mathematics from Aug. 30, 1829, to Aug. 28, 1831, and resigned from the Army May 31, 1832. From 1833 to 1861 he practised law in New York city. During the war of the Rebellion he served at Washington as captain and A. G. A., U. S. Vols., on the staff of Brigadier General Wadsworth (Army of the Potomac), Aug. 28, 1861, to Aug. 20, 1862; in the office of the Chief Engineer of the Defenses of Washington Aug. 20, 1862, to August, 1865, and on waiting orders. He received the brevet of major of Volunteers March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services, and was mustered out of the Volunteer Service Nov. 11, 1865. After the war he made his home in New York, with a summer residence at Newport, R. I. He leaves three children, General Lloyd Bryce, Carroll Bryce and Mrs. Nicholas Fish.

The class with which Major Bryce graduated was a distinguished one. At its head was Charles Mason, acting editor of the New York "Evening Post," 1835-6, and distinguished as a lawyer, Judge, politician, railroad president and financier. Among the other members were Robert E. Lee, J. Allen Smith Izard (born Smith), C. P. Buckingham, at one time president of the Illinois Steel Works; Professor Hackley, of Columbia College; Miner Knowlton, 1st Art., at one time aide to Marshal Bugeaud in Algiers; W. R. McKee, killed at Buena Vista; Joseph E. Johnston, Prof. O. M. Mitchell, Gen. Sidney Burbank, Gen. William Hoffman, Albemarle Cady, Thomas A. Davies and Geo. R. J. Bowdoin, a distinguished lawyer of New York. Major Smith was the sole survivor of this class, and with his death its record closes. The senior graduate of the Military Academy is now Thomas A. Morris, of Indianapolis, Ind., of the class of 1834.

Capt. John McGowan, U. S. N., who was placed on the retired list as a rear admiral on April 15, on account of physical disability, entered the Service as a Master's Mate March 8, 1862. He served with the Potomac Flotilla, the North Atlantic Station, and the South Atlantic Station during the Civil War. Subsequently he served on the Asiatic Station, European Station, and on various vessels and shore duty. Captain McGowan was detached from the Training Station, Newport, R. I., in June, 1899, ordered to the Asiatic Station and placed in command of monitor Monadnock, and while serving in that capacity was broken down in health. He returned to the United States a few months ago and has been in command of the Naval Station at Key West.

THE ARMY.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.
WILLIAM CARY SANGER, Assistant Secretary.
LIEUT. GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, Commanding.

CAVALRY ASSIGNMENTS.

The officers of the cavalry arm named in the following list, recently promoted, are assigned to regiments as indicated opposite their names:

James M. Bell, promoted from 1st Lt., 8th Cav., to Col. March 24, 1901; assigned to 8th Cav.
Charles Morton, promoted from Maj., 4th Cav., to Lieut. Col. March 24, 1901; assigned to 8th Cav.
Henry F. Kendall, promoted from Capt. 8th Cav., to Maj. March 24, 1901; assigned to 4th Cav.
E. B. Cassatt, promoted from 1st Lt., 4th Cav., to Capt. Feb. 1901; assigned to 15th Cav.
K. W. Walker, promoted from 1st Lt., 9th Cav., to Capt. Feb. 17, 1901; assigned to 15th Cav.
H. H. Pattison, promoted from 1st Lt., 3d Cav., to Capt. Feb. 19, 1901; assigned to 15th Cav.
C. G. Sawtelle, Jr., promoted from 1st Lt., 3d Cav., to Capt. Feb. 28, 1901; assigned to 8th Cav.
F. L. J. Parker, promoted from 1st Lt., 5th Cav., to Capt. Feb. 28, 1901; assigned to 15th Cav.
George F. Hamilton, promoted from 1st Lt., 10th Cav., to Capt. Feb. 28, 1901; assigned to 10th Cav.
William H. Faine, promoted from 1st Lt., 3d Cav., to Capt. Feb. 28, 1901; assigned to 7th Cav.
John W. Craig, promoted from 1st Lt., 1st Cav., to Capt. Feb. 28, 1901; assigned to 13th Cav.
Hugh D. Berkeley, promoted from 1st Lt., 1st Cav., to Capt. Feb. 28, 1901; assigned to 12th Cav.
Albert E. Saxton, promoted from 1st Lt., 8th Cav., to Capt. Feb. 28, 1901; assigned to 11th Cav.
H. S. Hawkins, promoted from 1st Lt., 4th Cav., to Capt. March 1, 1901; assigned to 13th Cav.
Frank Parker, promoted from 1st Lt., 6th Cav., to Capt. March 1, 1901; assigned to 15th Cav.
Thomas G. Carson, promoted from 1st Lt., 4th Cav., to Capt. March 9, 1901; assigned to 10th Cav.
George Vidmer, promoted from 1st Lt., 10th Cav., to Capt. March 24, 1901; assigned to 11th Cav.
William D. Chitty, promoted from 2d Lt., 3d Cav. (A), to 1st Lt. Feb. 2, 1901; assigned to 3d Cav.
A. E. Kennington, promoted from 2d Lt., 10th Cav. (K), to 1st Lt. Feb. 2, 1901; assigned to 5th Cav.
Lanning Parsons, promoted from 2d Lt., 9th Cav. (I), to 1st Lt. Feb. 2, 1901; assigned to 4th Cav.
Edward P. Orton, promoted from 2d Lt., 3d Cav., to 1st Lt. Feb. 2, 1901; assigned to 2d Cav.
Robert B. Fowers, promoted from 2d Lt., 7th Cav., to 1st Lt. Feb. 2, 1901; assigned to 7th Cav.
Francis H. Pope, promoted from 2d Lt., 3d Cav., to 1st Lt. Feb. 2, 1901; assigned to 3d Cav.
M. E. Hanna, promoted from 2d Lt., 3d Cav., to 1st Lt. Feb. 2, 1901; assigned to 2d Cav.
George E. Mitchell, promoted from 2d Lt., 7th Cav., to 1st Lt. Feb. 2, 1901; assigned to 7th Cav.
Pierce A. Murphy, promoted from 2d Lt., 7th Cav., to 1st Lt. Feb. 2, 1901; assigned to 7th Cav.
Frederick T. Arnold, promoted from 2d Lt., 4th Cav., to 1st Lt. Feb. 2, 1901; assigned to 4th Cav.
James N. Munro, promoted from 2d Lt., 4th Cav., to 1st Lt. Feb. 2, 1901; assigned to 4th Cav.
W. S. Valentine, promoted from 2d Lt., 5th Cav., to 1st Lt. Feb. 2, 1901; assigned to 5th Cav.
Henry C. Smith, promoted from 2d Lt., 1st Cav., to 1st Lt. Feb. 2, 1901; assigned to 1st Cav.
Roy B. Harper, promoted from 2d Lt., 7th Cav., to 1st Lt. Feb. 2, 1901; assigned to 7th Cav.
Thomas A. Roberts, promoted from 2d Lt., 10th Cav., to 1st Lt. Feb. 2, 1901; assigned to 10th Cav.
Edgar A. Sirmeyer, promoted from 2d Lt., 3d Cav. (K), to 1st Lt. Feb. 2, 1901; assigned to 3d Cav.
Frank R. McCoy, promoted from 2d Lt., 10th Cav., to 1st Lt. Feb. 2, 1901; assigned to 10th Cav.
C. G. Hall, promoted from 2d Lt., 5th Cav. (B), to 1st Lt. Feb. 2, 1901; assigned to 5th Cav.
Clarence R. Day, promoted from 2d Lt., 7th Cav., to 1st Lt. Feb. 2, 1901; assigned to 14th Cav.
W. H. McCormack, promoted from 2d Lt., 9th Cav., to 1st Lt. Feb. 2, 1901; assigned to 9th Cav.
John C. Raymond, promoted from 2d Lt., 6th Cav., to 1st Lt. Feb. 2, 1901; assigned to 6th Cav.
Lieut. Col. Morton will remain on duty with the 4th Cav. until further orders. Capt. Walker, Pattison, Craig, Berkeley and Hawkins will join their respective regiments when those regiments arrive in the Division of the Philippines. Capt. Sawtelle will join his regiment upon the expiration of his present sick leave. Capt. Carson will join the squadron of the 10th Cav. now in the Division of the Philippines. Capt. Faine and Vidmer and Lieut. Parsons and Lieut. Smith, who are not assigned to regiments, will remain on duty with the 10th Cav. until further orders. Capt. Sirmeyer will proceed to join his proper station. Lieut. Col. Lee will join his regiment upon its arrival in the Division of the Philippines. Lieut. Col. Adams will remain on duty with the 13th Inf. until further orders.

INFANTRY ASSIGNMENTS.

The officers of the infantry arm named in the following list, recently promoted, are assigned to regiments as indicated:

Greenleaf A. Goodale, promoted from Lt. Col., 3d Inf., to Col. April 1, 1901; assigned to 13th Inf.
John G. Leefe, promoted from Major, 19th Inf., to Lt. Col. March 25, 1901; assigned to 20th Inf.
Henry H. Adams, promoted from Major, 18th Inf., to Lt. Col. April 1, 1901; assigned to 3d Inf.
Silas A. Wolf, promoted from Capt., 4th Inf., to Major March 2, 1901; assigned to 19th Inf.
Charles G. Starr, promoted from Capt., 1st Inf., to Major March 2, 1901; assigned to 26th Inf.
William C. Butler, promoted from Capt. 3d Inf., to Major March 5, 1901; assigned to 26th Inf.
James S. Rogers, promoted from Capt., 20th Inf., to Major March 25, 1901; assigned to 20th Inf.
George S. Young, promoted from Capt., 7th Inf., to Major April 1, 1901; assigned to 18th Inf.
Louis B. Lawton, promoted from 1st Lt., 9th Inf., to Capt. Feb. 2, 1901; assigned to 26th Inf.
Morton F. Smith, promoted from 1st Lt., 20th Inf., to Capt. Feb. 28, 1901; assigned to 20th Inf.
Louis M. Nuttman, promoted from 1st Lt., 14th Inf., to Capt. Feb. 28, 1901; assigned to 27th Inf.
Glenn H. Davis, promoted from 1st Lt., 12th Inf., to Capt. Feb. 28, 1901; assigned to 12th Inf.
Franklin S. Hutton, promoted from 1st Lt., 4th Inf., to Capt. Feb. 28, 1901; assigned to 26th Inf.
Lieut. Col. Leefe will proceed to join his proper station. Lieut. Col. Leefe will join his regiment upon its arrival in the Division of the Philippines. Lieut. Col. Adams will remain on duty with the 13th Inf. until further orders.

Majors Starr, Butler and Young will proceed to join their respective regiments. (Capt. Lawton will join his regiment upon the expiration of his present sick leave. The captains assigned in these orders will be assigned to companies by their respective regimental commanders, who will promptly report the assignments by letter to this office. (April 11, H. Q. A.)

Col. Sumner H. Lincoln, recently promoted, with rank from March 25, 1901 (from Lieutenant colonel, 20th Inf.), is assigned to the 10th Inf., to take effect April 13, 1901, when he will join his proper station. (April 11, H. Q. A.)

The officers of the infantry arm named in the following list, recently promoted, are assigned to regiments as indicated opposite their names:

Albert S. Brookes, promoted from 1st Lt., 18th Inf., to Capt. Feb. 28, 1901; assigned to 20th Inf.
Thomas F. Dwyer, promoted from 1st Lt., 18th Inf., to Capt. Feb. 28, 1901; assigned to 20th Inf.
Fine W. Smith, promoted from 1st Lt., 12th Inf., to Capt. Feb. 28, 1901; assigned to 4th Inf.
Capt. Dwyer and Smith will proceed to join their respective regiments. The officers herein assigned will be assigned to companies by their respective regimental commanders. (April 15, H. Q. A.)

G. O. 48, APRIL 8, H. Q. A., A. G. O.
Publishes the following act of Congress:
"An Act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and for other purposes."

G. O. 51, APRIL 13, H. Q. A., A. G. O.
Amends Para. 227, 228 of the Regulations; Par. 223, as amended by G. O. Nos. 63, April and 116, June 24, 1899; Para. 224 and 235, as amended by G. O. No. 116, June 24, 1899; Par. 240; Par. 241, as amended by G. O. No. 116, June 24, 1899; Par. 257, as amended by G. O. No. 42, June 30, 1897, and G. O. No. 18, Feb. 21, 1901; Par. 259; Par. 260, as amended by G. O. No. 153, Aug. 21, 1899, and Par. 261, as amended by G. O. No. 18, Feb. 21, 1901.

CIRCULAR 12, APRIL 8, H. Q. A., A. G. O.
I.—By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Hereafter persons before whom depositions of civilian witnesses are taken for use before courts-martial will be paid the fees allowed by the law of the place where the depositions are taken.

II.—The following decision has been made and is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Leaves of Absence to Army Nurses.—Leave of absence with pay may be granted for not exceeding thirty days within any calendar year at any time after appointment to the superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps, a chief nurse or a nurse, and at the rate of two and one-half days for each calendar month of active duty and not exceeding thirty days during any calendar year to a reserve nurse.—(Decision Sec. War, April 8, 1901—371428, A. G. O.)

By command of Lieut. Gen. Miles:
H. C. CORBIN, A. G.
Major General, U. S. A.

CIRCULAR 13, APRIL 15, H. Q. A., A. G. O.
The following decision has been made and is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Company Fund.—In the organization of the new companies of Coast Artillery, specified in G. O. No. 25, Feb. 28, 1901, from this office, a pro rata share of the fund of each old company will be transferred to the new one with which its enlisted personnel divided. (Decision Sec. War, April 12, 1901, 356,720—A. G. O.)

The following decision has been made and is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Stationery for General Prisoners.—The Q. M. Dept. will furnish upon requisition of officers in charge of general prisoners such quantities of plain letter paper, envelopes and postage stamps, as may be required for the use of prisoners, but limited to the number of letters permitted to be written by them under Para. 26 and 27 of special rules published in G. O. No. 55 of 1895, from this office. Applications for clemency will be treated as official mail matter.

The paper, envelopes and postage stamps will be expended upon the certificate of the officer in charge, as proved by the post commander. (Decision Sec. War, April 12, 1901, 356,720—A. G. O.)

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:
H. C. CORBIN, A. G., Major Gen., U. S. A.

G. O. 3, APRIL 8, DIST. OF SANTIAGO.
1st Lieut. James G. Harbord, 10th Cav., having accepted a commission as captain of Cavalry, is relieved from duty as aide-de-camp to the brigadier general commanding the district.

By command of Brigadier General Whitford:
J. G. HARBORD, A. G.

CIRCULAR 257, APRIL 8, PAYM. GEN'L'S OFFICE.
Publishes the following decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury:
No. 123. Extra pay to legal heirs or representatives of Volunteer officers (line or staff) and enlisted men of Volunteers. Act of May 26, 1900, amending act of Jan. 12, 1899, as amended by act of March 3, 1899. (We omit the text.—Ed.)

G. O. 3, APRIL 10, DEPT. CAL.
Announces the allotment for extra duty pay at Fort McDowell, Cal.

CIRCULAR 5, APRIL 16, DEPT. EAST.
The following is published for the information, guidance and action of all concerned in this department.
By command of Major Gen. Brooke:

M. V. SHERIDAN, A. A. G.
H. Q. A., A. G. O., APRIL 12, 1901.
The Commanding General, Department of the East, Governor's Island, New York:

Sir—Referring to previous correspondence on the subject, the Lieutenant General commanding the Army directs that in the organization of the new companies of coast artillery specified in G. O. No. 25, c. s., from this office, a pro rata share of the fund of each old company be transferred to the new one with which its enlisted personnel divided.

Very respectfully,
GEORGE ANDREWS, A. A. G.

G. O. 7, APRIL 15, DEPT. LAKES.
Capt. John J. Bradley, 15th Inf., aide-de-camp, is appointed signal officer of the department, relieving Major John T. French, Jr., Q. M., U. S. A.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A., accompanied by Major Cunliffe H. Murray, inspector general, U. S. V., acting aide-de-camp, will proceed to Saint Paul, Minn., on business pertaining to affairs of the Department of Dakota and return to Chicago, Ill. (April 9, D. L.)

Brig. Gen. H. C. Merriam will proceed to the headquarters of the Department of the Missouri, at Omaha, Neb., and return to Denver, Colo. (April 4, D. Colo.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month is granted to Major E. C. Brooks, Q. M., U. S. V., auditor for the Island of Cuba. (April 10, D. Cuba.)

Major Chauncey B. Baker, Q. M., U. S. V., chief Q. M. of the Dept., is appointed A. A. C. S. (April 9, D. Cuba.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. George Wirth (appointed April 13, 1901, from sergeant, Troop K, 2d Cavalry) will be sent to Rowell Barracks, Cuba, for duty. (April 16, H. Q. A.)

Sick leave for one month, to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Henry J. May, A. Q. M., U. S. V. (April 17, H. Q. A.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Volkert A. Bilkslager (appointed April 15, 1901, from sergeant, Troop I, 2d Cav.), Pasa Caballos, Cuba, will be sent to Morro Castle, Santiago, Cuba, for duty, to relieve Post Q. M. Sergt. Clement G. Colesworth, who will avail himself of the furlough granted him Jan. 14, 1901. (April 17, H. Q. A.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The following named officers of the Subsistence Dept. will report in person to Col. James M. Moore, A. Q. M., president of the examining board, at the Army Building, New York City, for examination for promotion: Capt. William H. Bean and Capt. William H. Hart. (April 12, H. Q. A.)

Com. Sergt. Frank A. Kidwell will proceed to Holguin, Cuba. (April 9, D. Cuba.)

Com. Sergt. John McCarthy, U. S. A., is granted a furlough for two months. (April 9, D. Cuba.)

Capt. Michael S. Murray, C. S., U. S. A., recently appointed, will report in person to the commissary general of the Army for temporary duty in his office. (April 15, H. Q. A.)

The following named officers, recently appointed, will

report for duty to the C. O. of the posts indicated after their respective names: Capt. William R. Grove, commissary, U. S. A., Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Capt. James A. Logan, Jr., commissary, U. S. A., Fort Myer, Va. (April 15, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Alexander M. Davis, C. S., from duty at San Francisco to Manila, for duty in the subsistence department in those islands. (April 15, H. Q. A.)

Post Com. Sergt. Edwin L. Farthing will report to Major William H. Baldwin, C. S., superintendent, Army transport service, San Francisco, Cal., for duty on an Army transport. (April 12, H. Q. A.)

Post Com. Sergt. George A. Pray, Manila, will be discharged from the Army, by way of favor. (April 16, H. Q. A.)

Post Commissary Sergts. Harry Allen (appointed April 15, 1901, from 1st sergeant, Co. F, 19th Inf.); Max E. Riepe (appointed April 15, 1901, from 1st sergeant, Co. H, 1st Inf.); Charles Sandstrom (appointed April 15, 1901, from 1st sergeant, Co. G, 6th Inf.) and Charles M. Pearson (appointed April 15, 1901, from Q. M. sergeant, Troop M, 1st Cav.), now in the Philippine Islands, will report to the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, Manila, P. I., for duty. (April 17, H. Q. A.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted A. A. Surg. Joseph K. Combe, U. S. A. (April 9, D. T.)

Major Shadworth Beasley, surg., will report for temporary duty with troops on the transport Logan, to sail for the Philippine Islands April 15. (April 11, D. Cal.)

Capt. Charles Anderson, asst. surg., will report for temporary duty with troops on the Army transport Ohio, to sail for the Philippine Islands April 13. (April 10, D. Cal.)

The retirement from active service, April 12, 1901, of Col. Alfred A. Woodhull, asst. surg. gen., U. S. A., by operation of law, is announced. (April 12, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Matthew Leeper, asst. surg., U. S. V., will report for temporary duty with troops on the Army transport Ohio, to sail for the Philippine Islands April 13. (April 10, D. Cal.)

Leave for three months is granted Major Aaron H. Appel, surg., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East. (April 12, H. Q. A.)

Major William H. Corbuser, surg., is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at the Army Building, New York City, vice Major Henry S. Kilbourne, relieved. (April 12, H. Q. A.)

A. Hos. Steward S. Snarr will proceed to Fort McPherson for examination for promotion. (Key West Barracks, April 8.)

Asst. Surg. Henry Page will proceed to Ticonderoga, N. Y., on recruiting duty. (Plattsburg Barracks, April 8.)

A. Hos. Steward E. J. Hill will proceed to Fort Caswell. (Fort Columbus, April 11.)

Leave for one month, with permission to go beyond the limits of the department is granted to A. A. Surg. William H. Block. (April 6, D. C.)

Hos. Steward Martin Simmel will be sent to report for temporary duty with troops on the Army transport Ohio, to sail for the Philippine Islands April 13. (April 8, D. Cal.)

The following named contract dental surgeons, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to Manila: S. Davis Boak, from Martinsburg; Clarence E. Lauderdale. (April 15, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month is granted Major Frederick Hadra, surg., U. S. V., now in San Francisco. (April 9, D. Cal.)

Capt. William B. Summerall, asst. surg., U. S. V., recently appointed, is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Cuba, to take effect when his services can be spared, and will then proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to Manila. (April 12, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Jefferson D. Poindexter, asst. surg., having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for the duties of a major and surgeon, U. S. A., by reason of disability incident to the service, his retirement from active service as a major is announced, to date from April 13, 1901, the date he would have been promoted to that grade by reason of seniority if found qualified. (April 13, H. Q. A.)

Capt. William R. Van Tuyl, asst. surg., will report for temporary duty with troops on the Army transport Ohio, to sail for the Philippine Islands April 13. (April 9, D. Cal.)

Major Henry S. Kilbourne, surg., is detailed as a member of the board appointed to meet at the U. S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for the examination of candidates for admission to the Medical Corps of the Army, vice Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Pope, deputy surgeon general, relieved. (April 16, H. Q. A.)

Capt. James W. Madara, asst. surg., U. S. Vols., recently appointed, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to Manila. (April 16, H. Q. A.)

The sick leave granted Major Edgar A. Mearns, surg., U. S. A. (then captain, asst. surg., U. S. A.), is extended six months. (April 16, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Albert H. Ebes, asst. surg., upon the expiration of the leave of absence granted him, will proceed from St. Clair, Mich., to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to Manila. (April 16, H. Q. A.)

Hosp. Stewards Max Arendt, Lafayette Joseph and George E. Vass, Hospital Corps (appointed April 15, 1901, from privates of the Hospital Corps), now at Manila, are assigned to duty in the Division of the Philippines. (April 16, H. Q. A.)

Hosp. Stewards Adolph K. Berners, Ernest A. Boeckh, Robert Conrad, Edward M. Chervinka, Harry G. Chambers, Charles S. Elliot, Otto F. Frese, Carl Graner, James W. Gorin, William C. Jones, Angus McLeod, Clifford H. Perry, Albert A. Roby, Harry A. Sager, Emil Strand, George C. Van Sickle and William Vogt, Hospital Corps (appointed April 15, 1901, from acting hospital stewards, Hospital Corps), now at Manila, P. I., are assigned to duty in the Division of the Philippines. (April 16, H. Q. A.)

The operation of appointing a board of medical officers to examine and report upon the physical condition of Captain Henry J. May, A. Q. M., U. S. Vols., is suspended until June 16, 1901. (April 18, D. E.)

Leave for two months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted A. A. Surg. Rodger Post Ames, U. S. A. (April 17, H. Q. A.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ordnance Sergt. Alphonse C. E. Von Nyvenheim, now at Pekin, China, will be sent to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. (April 12, H. Q. A.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Capt. Chester Harding, C. of E., U. S. A., upon being relieved from his duties at Grand Rapids, Mich., will proceed to Washington, D. C., for duty. (April 16, H. Q. A.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., are ordered: Lieut.-Col. Amos Stickney in addition to his other duties will relieve Capt. Charles Keller on April 27, 1901, of his present duties under the Missouri River Commission. Capt. Keller will take station at Grand Rapids, Mich., and relieve Capt. Chester Harding. (April 16, H. Q. A.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, INFANTRY.

2D CAVALRY—COL. H. E. NOYES.
Capt. Harry G. Trout, 2d Cav., now at Rowell Barracks, Cuba, will proceed to Matanzas, Cuba, the station of his troop. (April 9, D. Cuba.)

7TH CAVALRY—COL. T. A. BALDWIN.
The leave granted Capt. Horatio G. Sichel, adjutant, 7th Cav., is extended one month. (April 15, H. Q. A.)

8TH CAVALRY—COL. T. M. BELL.
Capt. Charles G. Sawtelle, Jr., 8th Cav., is honorably discharged as captain, A. Q. M., U. S. V., only. (April 12, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Frank Keller, 8th Cav., to Guantanamo, Cuba, and relieve Lieut. Rush S. Wells, 8th Cav., who will proceed to Havana, Cuba, for duty. (April 6, D. C.)

Capt. William A. Shunk, 8th Cav., upon his muster out as major, 34th Inf., U. S. Vol., will report in person

at San Francisco, Cal., to Col. Stephen P. Jocelyn, 14th Inf., for duty temporarily as an assistant, and so much of Par. 5, S. O., No. 3, April 11, 1901, H. Q. A., as directs Capt. Shunk to join his troop at Fort Reno, is suspended during the performance of his duties as assistant mustering officer. (April 16, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. William A. Shunk, 8th Cav., to take effect upon completion of his duties as assistant mustering officer. (April 17, H. Q. A.)

11TH CAVALRY—COL. F. MOORE.

Private Julius Lindenstruth, A. 11th Cav., has been promoted to sergeant.

2d Lieut. John Symington, 11th Cav., is detailed Adjt. Q. M., Commissary, Ord., Signal and Eng. Officer. (Fort Ethan Allen, April 15.)

Capt. E. M. Leary, 11th Cav., is detailed Rec. Officer. (Fort Ethan Allen, April 15.)

14TH CAVALRY—COL. T. C. LEBBO.

A press report that about 150 recruits, 14th Cav., had deserted from Fort Leavenworth turns out to be a case of "absence without leave" after pay day.

15TH CAVALRY—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

The 3d squadron, 15th Cav., to consist of four troops of eighty enlisted men each, will be formed at the post of the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for organization, equipment and instruction. Major Lincoln C. Andrews, 43d Inf. (captain, U. S. Cav.), Presidio of San Francisco, will, in addition to his duties as C. O., squadrons, 15th Cav., assume temporary command of this troop.

The enlisted strength of Troops E and F, 15th Cav., Benicia Barracks, and Troop H, 15th Cav., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., is reduced to eighty enlisted men each, viz: one first sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, six sergeants, six corporals, two cooks, two farriers and blacksmiths, one saddler, one wagoner, two trumpeters and fifty-eight privates. (April 9, D. Cal.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Capt. Henry D. Todd, Jr., Art. Corps, is assigned to the 6th Co., Coast Art., vice Capt. George Le R. Irwin, Art. Corps, who is relieved from assignment thereto. (April 12, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Archibald Campbell, Art. Corps, is assigned to the 33d Co., Coast Art., vice Capt. Warren P. Newcomb, Art. Corps, who will report to the C. O., Fort Hamilton, N. Y., for staff duty. Capt. Campbell will join his company. (April 12, H. Q. A.)

Major John P. Story, Art. Corps, is detailed as a member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification. (April 12, H. Q. A.)

The following transfers in the Art. Corps are made to take effect this date: Capt. Cornelius De W. Wilcox, from the 46th Co., Coast Art., to the 45th Co., Coast Art.; Capt. Elieha S. Benton, from the 34th Co., Coast Art., to the 46th Co., Coast Art.; 1st Lieut. Harold E. Cloke, from the 6th Bat., Field Art., to the 34th Co., Coast Art.; 1st Lieut. Thomas H. R. McIntyre, from the 12th Bat., Field Art., to the 6th Co., Coast Art. (April 12, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Francis A. Pope, Art. Corps, will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty with field artillery. (April 12, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Earle D'A. Pearce, Art. Corps, U. S. A., is transferred from the 13th Bat., Field Art., to the 10th Bat., Field Art., and will join the battery to which he is transferred. (April 12, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, Art. Corps, is assigned to the 9th Co., Coast Art., vice 2d Lieut. Robert H. C. Kelton, Art. Corps, who is assigned to the 73d Co., Coast Art., temporarily. (April 12, H. Q. A.)

Corp. W. F. Harrell, 69th Co., C. A., has been promoted to sergeant.

Major J. M. K. Davis, assistant inspector general, will proceed to Trenton, N. J., to make an investigation in that city of matters having reference to a soldier now serving in Pekin, China. (April 11, D. E.)

Corps. James E. Taylor, 73d Co., and E. G. Johnson, 6th Co., C. A., have been promoted to sergeants.

Corp. M. A. Wells, 47th Co., C. A., has been promoted to sergeant.

Lieut. A. B. Putnam, 39th Co., is detailed commissary. (Fort Banks, April 12.)

Corps. N. W. Medbrooke and E. Dooner, 57th Co., have been promoted to sergeants.

Corp. C. C. Farnham, 54th Co., has been promoted to sergeant.

Private Patrick McCusker, 45th Co., has been promoted to sergeant.

Corp. F. Gortz, 79th Co., C. A., has been promoted to sergeant.

Corp. H. O. Dahlen, 37th Co., C. A., has been promoted to sergeant.

Lieut. Col. John R. Myrick, Art. Corps, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., vice Lieut. Col. Jesse M. Lee, 6th Inf., relieved. (April 15, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. R. E. Wyllie, A. C., is attached to 8th Co., C. A. (Fort Morgan, April 13.)

The C. O. Fort Monroe, will cause Sergt. Charles L. Mitchell, 41st Co., C. A., to report to board of officers for examination for promotion to 2d lieutenant. (April 15th, D. E.)

1ST INFANTRY—COL. A. A. HARBACH.

1st Lieut. Louis P. Schindel, 1st Inf., is transferred to the 4th Inf., and will join the latter regiment. (April 17, H. Q. A.)

4TH INFANTRY—COL. W. F. SPURGIN.

2d Lieut. Paul A. Barry, 4th Inf., is relieved from duty with the 1st battalion, 30th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, and will report to Col. Philip H. Ellis, 34th Inf., commanding provisional battalions of recruits at that station, for temporary duty. (April 6, D. Cal.)

7TH INFANTRY—COL. C. A. COOLIDGE.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Julius A. Penn, 7th Inf., to take effect upon his muster out as major, 34th Inf., U. S. V. (April 12, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Julius A. Penn, 7th Inf., upon his muster out as major, 34th Inf., will report in person at San Francisco, Cal., to Col. Stephen P. Jocelyn, 14th Inf., chief mustering officer, for duty temporarily as an assistant, and the orders directing Capt. Penn to proceed to Fort Logan, Col., for duty, is suspended during the performance of his duties as assistant mustering officer. (April 16, H. Q. A.)

10TH INFANTRY—COL. S. H. LINCOLN.

The retirement from active service, April 12, 1901, of Col. Ezra P. Ewers, 10th U. S. Inf., by operation of law, is announced. (April 12, H. Q. A.)

13TH INFANTRY—COL. W. H. BISBEE.

Capt. John A. Perry, 13th Inf., Fort McDowell, Cal., will relieve 2d Lieut. Harry L. James, Art. Corps, from his duties at that post, and upon being relieved Lieut. James will rejoin his company at the Presidio of San Francisco. (April 8, D. Cal.)

14TH INFANTRY—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

The leave granted Capt. William S. Biddle, Jr., 14th Inf., is extended eight days. (April 9, D. L.)

15TH INFANTRY—COL. E. MOALE.

Lieut. Col. Leon A. Matile, 15th Inf., will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport Ohio. (April 8, D. Cal.)

16TH INFANTRY—COL. C. C. HOOD.

1st Lieut. Llewellyn N. Bushfield, 16th Inf., is transferred to the 17th Inf. (April 15, H. Q. A.)

22D INFANTRY—COL. J. W. FRENCH.

1st Lieut. Orrin R. Wolfe, 22d Inf., will proceed to Alcatraz Island, Cal., for duty. (April 6, D. Cal.)

24TH INFANTRY—COL. P. H. ELLIS.

Capt. Hollis C. Clark, 24th Inf., to report in person to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, U. S. V., president of the Army retiring board, at San Francisco, Cal., for examination by the board. (April 12, H. Q. A.)

25TH INFANTRY—COL. A. S. BURT.

The following assignments are made in the 25th U. S. Inf.: Capt. Percival G. Lowe, to Co. F; 1st Lieut. Alexander J. Macnab, to Co. G; 2d Lieut. Harold D. Coburn, to Co. I; 3d Lieut. James H. Como, to Co. G; 2d Lieut. J. De Camp Hall, to Co. K; 2d Lieut. John Jackson, to Co. D; 2d Lieut. Philip J. Lauber, to Co. I; 2d Lieut. Raymond W. Briggs, to Co. F. (April 15, H. Q. A.)

26TH INFANTRY—COL. C. WILLIAMS.

As fast as the companies of the 2d Bat., 26th Inf., at Fort McPherson, arrive at a condition for small-arms practice, the C. O. will send them for such practice to the target range at Waco, Ga. (April 13, D. E.)

27TH INFANTRY—COL. R. I. ESKRIDGE.

Col. Richard I. Eskridge, 27th Inf., is directed to report in person to Brig. Gen. Alfred E. Bates, paymaster general, U. S. A., president of the Army retiring board, appointed to meet at Washington, D. C., for examination by the board. (April 12, H. Q. A.)

Capt. J. W. L. Phillips, 27th Inf., S. O., will prepare a sketch of telephone system. (Fort Columbus, April 15.)

28TH INFANTRY—COL. M. HOOTON.

Major Palmer G. Wood, 28th Inf., will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and join his regiment. (April 12, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Pegram Whitworth, 28th Inf., will join his regiment at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, upon the expiration of his leave. (April 16, H. Q. A.)

30TH INFANTRY—COL. C. A. DEMPSEY.

Capt. Thomas W. Darrah, 30th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Subsistence Department. (April 15, H. Q. A.)

So much of par. 1, S. O. 78, April 4, 1901, H. Q. A., as directs Capt. William A. Ralabour, 30th U. S. Inf., to proceed to join his regiment, is suspended until further orders. (April 13, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Ralph R. Stogsdall, 30th Inf., now at Amboy, Ill., on sick leave, will proceed to No. 25 North Illinois street, Indianapolis, Ind. (April 12, H. Q. A.)

The 1st Battalion, 30th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the Army transport Ohio April 12. Capt. Truman O. Murphy, 19th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Edward M. Shinkle, William R. Betton and Claude E. Brigham, Art. Corps, now on duty with the battalion, will accompany it to the Philippine Islands. (April 8, D. Cal.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A board of survey was, on April 10, appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., to investigate the circumstances of desertion and especially the cause which induced them. Detail for the board—Capt. V. Thomas, W. Winston, Art. Corps; 1st Lieut. Roderick L. Carmichael, Art. Corps; 2d Lieut. Robert M. Elliott, Art. Corps. (April 10, Fort Monroe.)

A board of medical officers, to consist of 1st Lieut. Sanford H. Wadhams, A. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Jerome S. Chaffee, A. Surg., and A. Surg. Najib Taky-ud-Deen, is appointed to meet at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, April 15, for the examination of candidates for the position of acting hospital stewards. U. S. A. (April 9, D. E.)

A board of medical officers, to consist of Col. William H. Forwood, asst. surg. general; Lieut. Col. A. C. Girard, deputy surg. general; Capt. William E. Purviance, asst. surg., is appointed to meet at the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., April 11, to examine into the physical condition of Major Carroll Mercer, C. S. (April 9, D. Cal.)

A board of officers, to consist of Major William A. Simpson, A. O. G.; Major John Tweedale, assistant chief of the Record and Pension Office; Major Charles McClure, 14th Inf., is appointed to meet in Washington, D. C., for the purpose of conducting the examination of persons designated for appointment as chaplains in the Army. (April 15, H. Q. A.)

A board of medical officers will meet at the Army Building, New York, to report upon the physical condition of Capt. Henry C. May, U. S. M. U. S. V. Detail—Lieut. Col. Ezra Woodruff, D. Surg. G. Capt. G. M. Wells, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Allie W. Williams, asst. surg. (April 13, D. E.)

A board of officers will meet at Washington Barracks, April 22, to report upon the qualifications of Battalion Sergeant Major George W. McGiffin, 10th Inf., for appointment as post commissary sergeant. Detail—Capt. Charles D. Parkhurst, Art. Corps; 1st Lieut. Edward J. Timberlake, Art. Corps, commissary; 1st Lieut. Fox Conner, Art. Corps. (April 16, D. E.)

A board of officers will meet at Fort Totten, N. Y., April 22, to report upon the qualifications of Drum Major Ludwig Jorgenson, band, Corps of Engineers, for appointment as post commissary sergeant. Detail—Capt. John R. Williams, Art. Corps; 1st Lieut. William B. Ladue, C. E., commissary; 2d Lieut. Frederick L. Buck, Art. Corps. (April 16, D. E.)

A board of officers will meet at Fort Adams, R. I., to report upon the qualifications of Principal Musician George A. Atkinson, 7th Band, Art. Corps, for the position of post quartermaster sergeant, U. S. Army. Detail—Capt. George F. E. Harrison, Art. Corps, Q. M.; Capt. James C. Bush, Art. Corps; 1st Lieut. Frank G. Mauldin, Art. Corps. (April 13, D. E.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: Major Frank A. Edwards, from the 12th Cav. to the 4th Cav.; Major Henry F. Kendall, from the 4th Cav. to the 12th Cav.; Capt. William J. Nicholson, from the 7th Cav. to the 12th Cav.; Capt. Percy E. Trippe, from the 10th Cav. to the 12th Cav. Capt. Trippe will join his regiment upon its arrival in the Division of the Philippines. Major Kendall will join his regiment. (April 12, H. Q. A.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. Victor E. Stottler, U. S. A., is at his own request relieved from duty at the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Durham, N. H. (April 16, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Charles King, upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Michigan Military Academy, Orchard Lake, Mich. (April 16, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Grover Flint, 25th Inf., now in San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to his home preparatory to his muster out. (April 16, H. Q. A.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, APRIL 18, H. Q. A.

These officers will report to Col. Jacob B. Rawles, Artillery Corps, president examining board, Presidio, for examination for promotion: Capt. William D. Beach, 3d Cav.; Capt. William A. Shunk, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Chas. E. Kilbourne, Jr., 14th Inf.

Major Alexander Rodgers, 4th Cav., join regiment. Capt. Howard R. Perry, 7th Inf., transferred to 29th Inf. Lieut. Col. E. Van Arsdele Andrus, Art. Corps, and A. Surg. Charles N. Barney, detailed members examining board, Ft. Monroe, vice Lieut. Col. Johnson R. Myrick, Art. Corps, and Capt. Frank R. Keefer, A. Surg., relieved.

Major Anthony W. Vogles, Art. Corps, detailed member examining board, Governors Island, vice Major Albert L. Myer, 11th Inf., relieved.

The retirement from active service April 18, 1901, of Col. John C. Gilmore, Asst. Adj. Gen., is announced.

Capt. Ormond M. Liraak, O. D., to New York City and Hartford, Conn., on official business.

Major Beecher B. Ray, additional paymaster, Vols., to San Francisco and to Manila.

Major James B. Houston, additional paymaster, to San Francisco.

Capt. Joseph L. Donovan, 23d Inf., report to C. O. Columbus Barracks, for duty.

Col. Amos S. Kimball, Asst. Q. M. Gen., to Racine, Wis.

Major Thomas C. Chalmers, surgeon, Vols.

G. O. 22, April 17, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

I. Adds the following paragraphs to the Regulations: Travel Allowances.—1st. Actual expenses only will be paid to officers for sea travel when traveling to, from or between our island possessions. An itemized statement of such expenses will be filed with each voucher for payment as follows: 1. Fares upon commercial steamers, steamship lines or other usual modes of conveyance by sea. 2. Cost of customary stateroom accommodations on commercial steamers when the same is not included in the travel fare. 3. Hire of special water transportation when there are no regular means of conveyance. 4. Actual cost of meals, not to exceed \$4.50 per day, for the time actually and unavoidably consumed in the voyage when the same is not included in the travel fare. Actual cost of meals on Government transports. A reasonable fee to cabin and stateroom stewards will be allowed on commercial lines of steamers; the payment of such fees on Government transports is not authorized. Subvouchers, properly receipted, will be required for the above items when the total cost exceeds \$1. When not practicable to obtain such subvouchers the officer will so certify.

1335. Relates to the appointment of contract dental surgeons and their duties.

II. Amends Par. 511 of the Regulations relating to printing.

RECESS APPOINTMENTS.

Lieut. Col. Frank E. Nye, deputy commissary general, to be assistant commissary general, with rank of colonel, April 1, 1901, vice Clague, retired.

Major Abiel L. Smith, commissary, to be deputy commissary general, with rank of lieutenant colonel, April 1, 1901, vice Nye, promoted.

Capt. Robert L. Bullard, commissary, to be commissary, with rank of major, April 1, 1901, vice Smith, promoted.

Lieut. Col. Cyrus S. Roberts, 21st Inf., to be colonel, April 13, 1901, vice Ewers, 10th Inf., retired.

Major Owen S. Sweet, 23d Inf., to be lieutenant colonel, April 13, 1901, vice Roberts, promoted.

Lieut. Col. Henry Lippincott, deputy surgeon general, to be assistant surgeon general, with rank of colonel, April 13, 1901, vice Woodhull, retired.

Major Charles K. Winne, surgeon, to be deputy surgeon general, with rank of lieutenant colonel, April 13, 1901, vice Lippincott, promoted.

Capt. Charles E. Woodruff, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon, with the rank of major, April 13, 1901, vice Winne, promoted.

To be paymasters with the rank of captain: Herbert M. Lord, of Maine (major and P. M. Vols.), Feb. 5, 1901.

Beecher B. Ray, of Illinois (major and P. M. Vols.) Feb. 4, 1901, to fill original vacancy.

William B. Schofield, of California (major and P. M. Vols.), Feb. 8, 1901, original vacancy.

James W. Dawes, of Nebraska (major and P. M. Vols.), Feb. 8, 1901, original vacancy.

Otto Becker, of Georgia (major and P. M. Vols.), Feb. 8, 1901, original vacancy.

John R. Lynch, of Mississippi (major and P. M. Vols.), Feb. 8, 1901, original vacancy.

Pierre C. Stevens, of Illinois (major and P. M. Vols.), Feb. 8, 1901, original vacancy.

Timothy D. Kelcher, of New York (major and P. M. Vols.), Feb. 8, 1901, original vacancy.

Thomas C. Goodman, of Illinois (major and P. M. Vols.), Feb. 2, 1901.

Robert S. Smith, of New York (major and P. M. Vols.), Feb. 7, 1901.

George T. Holloway, of New York (major and P. M. Vols.), Feb. 8, 1901.

James Canby, of Colorado (major and P. M. Vols.), Feb. 8, 1901.

Manly B. Curry, of Georgia (major and P. M. Vols.), Feb. 8, 1901.

Joseph S. Wilkins, of District of Columbia (major and P. M. Vols.), Feb. 8, 1901.

T. P. Varney, of New Jersey (major and P. M. Vols.), Feb. 8, 1901.

Charles E. Stanton, of Utah (major and P. M. Vols.), Feb. 8, 1901.

William G. Gambrill, of Indiana (major and P. M. Vols.), Feb. 8, 1901.

To be paymaster with the rank of major:

George F. Downey, of Utah (major and P. M. Vols.), Feb. 2, 1901.

To be quartermasters with the rank of captain:

Frank A. Grant, of Utah (late captain, Utah Bat. Vols.), Feb. 2, 1901.

Frederick W. Cole, of Florida (late captain and A. Q. M. Vols.), Feb. 2, 1901.

Francis M. Schreiner, of the District of Columbia (major and Q. M. Vols.), Feb. 2, 1901.

Jeremiah Z. Dare, of Ohio (captain and Q. M. Vols.), Feb. 2, 1901.

William C. R. Colquhoun, of Delaware (captain and A. Q. M. Vols.), Feb. 2, 1901.

Abraham S. Bickham, of Ohio (major and Q. M. Vols.), Feb. 2, 1901.

Nathan P. Batchelder, of California (captain and A. Q. M. Vols.), Feb. 2, 1901.

Amos W. Kimball, of California (captain and A. Q. M. Vols.), Feb. 2, 1901.

Jonathan W. Patton, of Iowa (captain and A. Q. M. Vols.), Feb. 2, 1901.

Daniel W. Arnold, of Illinois (captain and A. Q. M. Vols.), Feb. 2, 1901.

Robert L. Brown, of West Virginia (captain and A. Q. M. Vols.), Feb. 2, 1901.

George H. Penrose, of Utah (major and surgeon, Vols.), Feb. 2, 1901.

George L. Goodale, of Massachusetts (captain and A. Q. M. Vols.), Feb. 2, 1901.

Robert H. Rolfe, of New Hampshire (major and inspector general, Vols.), Feb. 2, 1901.

Bertram T. Clayton, of New York (late captain, Troop C, N. Y. Vol. Cav.), Feb. 2, 1901.

William S. Scott, of Pennsylvania (captain and A. Q. M. Vols.), Feb. 2, 1901.

Walter B. Barker, of Mississippi (captain and A. Q. M. Vols.), Feb. 2, 1901.

Putnam Bradley Strong, of New York (late major and A. A. G. Vols.), Feb. 2, 1901.

George G. Bailey, of New York (captain and A. Q. M. Vols.), Feb. 2, 1901.

Charles T. Baker, of South Carolina (captain and A. Q. M. Vols.), Feb. 2, 1901.

Ira L. Fredendall, of Wyoming (captain and A. Q. M. Vols.), Feb. 2, 1901.

Archibald W. Butt, of Georgia (captain and A. Q. M. Vols.), Feb. 2, 1901.

B. Frank Cheatham, of Tennessee (late colonel, 37th Inf., Vols.), Feb. 2, 1901.

To be commissary with the rank of captain:

James A. Logan, Jr., of Pennsylvania (late captain and A. C. S. Vols.), Feb. 2, 1901.

William R. Grove, of Colorado (late colonel, 38th Vol. Inf.), Feb. 2, 1901.

Michael S. Murray, of District of Columbia (late 1st lieutenant, Vol. Engrs.), Feb. 2, 1901.

Capt. Hugh J. Gallagher, 3d Cav., U. S. A. (major and commissary of Vols.), Feb. 2, 1901.

Julian N. Killian, of Nebraska (late major, 1st Neb. Vol. Inf.), Feb. 2, 1901.

Jacob E. Bloom, of New York (late A. A. G., Vols.), Feb. 2, 1901.

Capt. George W. Ruthers, 27th Inf. (major and C. S. Vols.), Feb. 2, 1901.

Capt. Frank H. Lawton, 29th Inf. (late captain and A. C. S. Vols.), Feb. 2, 1901. (Captain Lawton's commission has been withheld pending result of investigation of alleged commissary frauds in Manila.)

Capt. Henry G. Cole, 29th Inf. (late captain and A. C. S. Vols.), Feb. 2, 1901.

Capt. Harry E. Wilkins, 10th Inf. (late captain and A. C. S. Vols.), Feb. 2, 1901.

Salmon F. Dutton, of New Hampshire (late captain and A. C. S. Vols.), Feb. 2, 1901.

Theodore B. Hacker, of Tennessee (captain and A. S. S. Vols.), Feb. 2, 1901.

Samuel B. Bootes, of Ohio (captain and A. C. S. Vols.), Feb. 2, 1901.

Frederick H. Pomroy, of New York (captain and A. C. S. Vols.), Feb. 2, 1901.

Charles P. Stivers, of Ohio (major, 31st Vol. Inf.), Feb. 2, 1901.

The following Volunteer officers of the Signal Corps have been designated by the Secretary of War for examination for commissions in the Signal Corps of the Regular Army: To be captains and rank from Feb. 2, 1901:

Gustave W. S. Stevens, Eugene O. Fechet, Edward B. Ives, Charles McK. Saltzman, Benj. F. Montgomery, Chas. B. Heppburn, Daniel J. Carr, Carl F. Hartmann, Leonard D. Wildman and Otto A. Nesmith.

To be 1st lieutenants, Signal Corps, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901:

Frank E. Lyman, Jr., George C. Burnell, Walter L. Clarke, Basil O. Lenoir, Henry W. Stamford, Charles S. Wallace, George S. Gibbs, Jr., Alfred T. Clifton, Mack K. Cunningham, Charles B. Rogan, Jr., William Mitchell, Richard O. Richard, Henry S. Hathaway and Charles de F. Chandler.

VOLUNTEER ARMY.

To be assistant surgeons of Volunteers with rank of captain: Robert E. Williams, of California, April 11, 1901; Luther P. Howell, of Ohio, April 15, 1901; Leonard R. Graves, of New York, April 15, 1901, and Howard A. Grube, of Michigan, April 16, 1901; James B. Cutter, of California, April 11, 1901; William H. Block, of Indiana, April 11, 1901.

To be surgeon of Volunteers with the rank of major: Ernest R. Johnstone, of California, April 11, 1901; Capt. Edgar Russell, signal officer of Volunteers, to be signal officer of Volunteers, with the rank of major, April 12, 1901.

1st Lieut. Joseph L. Sanford, assistant surgeon, 29th Inf., to be assistant surgeon of Volunteers, with rank of captain, March 21, 1901, vice Minor, appointed major and surgeon of Volunteers.

Capt. Abram L. Haines, assistant surgeon, 31st Inf., to be surgeon of Volunteers with the rank of major, April 5, 1901, vice Henry, appointed major and surgeon of Volunteers.

1st Lieut. Ralph S. Parter, assistant surgeon, 31st Inf., Vols., to be assistant surgeon of Volunteers, with the rank of captain, April 5, 1901, vice Haines, promoted.

1st Lieut. Charles M. Galbraith, assistant surgeon, 47th Vol. Inf., to be assistant surgeon of Volunteers, with the rank of captain, March 23, 1901, vice Robins, promoted.

Sergt. Roy Emigh, 26th Inf., to be 2d lieutenant, April 12, 1901, vice Byerly, honorably discharged.

Sergt. Major Sherman Craig, 33d Inf., to be 2d lieutenant, April 12, 1901, vice Fleisner, resigned.

Hosp. Steward E. C. Baldwin, 34th Inf., to be assistant surgeon of Volunteers, with rank of 1st lieutenant, April 13, 1901.

The departure of Lieut. C. C. Carter from Havana brought out this testimonial from the Havana "Post" of April 11: "The host of friends of Lieut. C. C. Carter, who for two years has been on duty either at division or department headquarters, will regret to hear that he has been detailed to join his light battery at Washington Barracks. There never has been a more popular young officer on duty in this city, and there is not one who has more friends here than he. During the time he has been in Cuba he has been one of the few officers selected for responsible work because of their superior ability. His duties here have been both responsible and arduous. In leaving the department he will carry with him the best wishes of all those who have met him in Cuba." Of his successor it said: "Lieutenant Carter will be succeeded by an officer who is not unknown in Havana, Lieut. Rush S. Wells, of the 8th Cav. Lieutenant Wells will be remembered in Havana as one of the most popular young officers who were on duty here during the early part of 1898, when he was stationed at Santa Clara Battery. He has a great many friends in Havana who will give him a hearty welcome."

The Havana "Post" of April 12 said that Major E. C. Brooke, U. S. V. (captain, 3d Cav.), Auditor of Cuba, had asked to be relieved of the detail, but his "services had been regarded as too valuable to be dispensed with." The "Post" paid him a high compliment and said that few officers had left more friends behind than he.

A large Philippine battle flag received at the War Department, has inscribed on it "U. S. flag used in the Philippine Campaign of 1898, 1900, 1901, by a detachment of the 28th Inf., U. S. V., on the island of Panay, Made by a Philippine tailor. Presented to the Secretary of War by Lieut. Rice, 26th Inf."

"Do you not regret renouncing the devotion of those men who have so often cheered you as their leader?"

"No," answered the Filipino, who had just taken the oath of allegiance, "I have thought the matter over carefully. I'd rather have three meals a day than three cheers."—Washington Star.

The agent of Dr. Siegfert's Angostura Bitters, J. W. Wupperman, of New York, is issuing a convenient pocket memorandum book, with pages devoted to much interesting general information as to Cuba, Porto Rico and Hawaii, and a number of recipes for mixing fancy drinks.

Lord Roberts has stated, in a letter on the subject of workingmen's rifle clubs, that what he saw during the war in South Africa strengthened his firm conviction regarding the national importance of rifle shooting.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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(ESTABLISHED 1879.)

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1901.

TRADE AS THE HAND-MAID OF PEACE.

It is not to be taken for granted that the chief motive that is behind the submission of the Filipinos to American supremacy is based upon the recognition of the hopelessness of making further resistance to the American forces, for while this undoubtedly is the primary consideration in determining their change of attitude, it would be idle to deny, in the face of certain facts, that there are other impelling reasons. One of these subsidiary considerations is without question the steady rise in importance of Manila as a shipping port, a progress that cannot fail profoundly to impress the leading citizens of the Archipelago, many of whom are shrewd traders, and, like many of their kind, place success in business first and the support of abstract theories of government pretty well down in the list.

To such men the growth of the shipping trade of Manila, with the increased opportunity of widening the markets for the native products, means a great deal more than the success of the political leaders of their country, who are striving for the chance to take the welfare of the islands into their inexperienced and uncertain hands. These shrewd business men must know that even if the Filipino leaders should eventually be able to give the islands a fairly competent direction in internal and foreign matters there would be a long period during which everything would be at sixes and sevens, and the whole commercial and social superstructure would be menaced with destruction through the operation of forces let loose by the removal of a strong central governing authority. During this time of uncertainty the business interests of the islands would suffer materially, and it might be not till the present generation had passed off the field of action that Manila would be restored to the position of maritime prominence that she now enjoys.

These men must also know that with the subsidence of the rebellion and the continuation of American control, there will be no disturbance of business, and that the trade of the islands will go on increasing in a steady ratio that must mean a great deal to the native merchants so long accustomed to the uncommercial methods of the Spaniards and the consequent decline of the Archipelago as a factor in the business life of the outside world. Again, these men must view with considerable apprehension the prospect of such a man as Aguinaldo reaching supreme power. It would be a grave enough matter if the Archipelago had been developed up to the limit of her resources and had a proper position in the business world, although even then the forces that had placed her there might be able to hold in check any wild and chimerical plans which so immature men as the revolutionists might contemplate putting into operation. But to turn the islands into a kindergarten for the education in occidental political government of men whose experience and whose trend of thought are distinctively oriental is too serious a thing to be viewed with equanimity by those residents of the Archipelago who through their business relations with the outside world have come to know the keen rivalries of the various nations and how the ascendancy of nations nowadays depends as much upon the wisdom of their merchants in taking care of the markets of the world as in the abstract theories of their political philosophers. Indeed it may not be too much to say that a ruler would not be far from placing himself in accord with much of the sentiment that prevails in the most enlightened democracies if he should paraphrase the old saying to make it read: I care not who makes the laws so long as I control the markets of the world.

It is in such a light that we must consider the attitude of the leading Filipinos toward the Government of the United States. While it is true that a people have a certain right to say what shall be done in a political way on their own soil, it is equally true that a narrow-minded race have not the right to shut out from use by other peoples vast natural resources which are as much the right of other peoples to enjoy as their own land is for the native race to govern. Away back decades ago, when Commodore Perry opened the ports of Japan by force, there was enunciated the doctrine that no country has the right to make itself a hermit among nations and shut out all other races, and in the stern neutralities of the great nations in the British-Boer war we may find an echo of Commodore Perry's declaration and a hearty disgust with the no-development idea of the Boers, who if they could have had their way would have kept the outside world from enjoying the immense mineral treasures which nature has stored in the ground as much for the use of all peoples as for a particular handful of narrow-minded burghers who might think fit to consider commercial apathy and sloth as the best soil in which to grow the sacred flower of human liberty.

England will give to the Boers as much real self-government as they actually possessed before, while at the same time stimulating the country to produce as it never produced before, thus lowering in the markets of the world the price of such things as the Transvaal is especially rich in, and adding to the wealth and happiness of millions of the human race elsewhere. Similar will be the result of the undisturbed supremacy of

the United States in the Philippines. The great forests which have slept so long untouched will soon resound with the stroke of mighty axes, giving up their wealth of wood for cheapening the shelter over human heads in all the quarters of the globe, while the unexplored mountains will give up their hidden stores to enlarge the stock of metal money throughout the world, facilitating commerce and increasing the art treasures of the various countries.

All these and other benefits will flow out from the Philippines to the world at large as a result of the development of the natural resources by the aid of American capital and American enterprise, and the natives who have any eye for business at all must see that their interests lie with the nation whose commercial energies are ready at hand for work thus fraught with prosperity for the islands and with blessings for mankind.

This view of the Archipelago's future is borne out by recent trade developments at Manila, where the "American" of that city the other day was inspired by the arrival of a Dutch trading ship to announce that a "Dutch fleet assails the island trade" and that "Manila has attracted the leading shipping firms of the world." The ship that brought out this pleasing prophecy of brighter days was the Pan Reibeez, nine days out from Batavia. "With the arrival of this ship," further commented the "American," "the destiny of Manila as the leading shipping port of the Far East is more fully confirmed."

Then it goes on to add these significant remarks: "Already the old-time steamship lines have increased their former service and the Australian-Hong Kong lines call at his port, recognizing the advantages now offered under American rule. With the rapid increase of the import and export business at Manila, not alone in the foreign but more in the inter-island trade, a large Dutch firm with the home office at Batavia and Java have entered into the field of competition with the companies which have already established a record." That this Dutch firm is no insignificant factor in the commercial world may be judged from the fact that it has a fleet of 43 steamers, and so hopeful seems the prospects of the Manila trade that seven new steamers are being built to go into the Philippine service. The Pacific coast interests in the United States have been established a direct line to Manila.

CAVALRY OF THE CIVIL WAR.

The Hudson-Kimberly Publishing Co., of Kansas City, Mo., are deserving of reward for the enterprise they have shown in meeting the demand for military publications. One of their latest works is the "History of the Cavalry of the Army of the Potomac, including that of the Army of Virginia (Pope's) and also the history of the operations of the Federal Cavalry in West Virginia during the War." Its author, Lieut. Charles D. Rhodes, 6th Cav., has given in this small volume a very complete and intelligent account of the development of our cavalry during 1861-5 with a description of the principal affairs in which it took part. In the beginning almost the only use made of the cavalry was as guides, orderlies and grooms for staff officers, and it was so broken up and scattered about as to bring sarcasm and ignominy on the mounted arms, as when Gen. Hooker offered a reward for a dead cavalryman. The poorest kind of horses were furnished, so that with an aggregate of 8,125 men on Nov. 12, 1861, but 4,753 were reported as "present for duty, equipped," and at the time of Stuart's raid into Pennsylvania, October, 1862, McClellan could mount but 800 of his 2,000 cavalry to follow him.

For a time the cavalry went from bad to worse, through no fault of its own, but from neglect and a singular ignorance of its proper functions. The cavalry did excellent and arduous service during the Seven Days' battles, but after Gaines's Mill, according to General Merritt, it "had no history of which it had reason to be proud until the reorganization of the Army, with Hooker in command." But gradually the cavalry gained in efficiency, and there was a growing appreciation of its true employment. To the absence of Stoneman's fine cavalry at Chancellorsville the Comte de Paris ascribes Hooker's defeat. But at Chancellorsville we have an example of what cavalry can do in the check by Pleasanton of Jackson's victorious advance against the 11th Corps. "It was perhaps the most important piece of mounted work by a single cavalry regiment during the entire war."

The author thinks that grand cavalry combat at Rummel's Farm and Buford's glorious stand in the first day's fight at Gettysburg have never received the recognition which their importance deserves. The result at Gettysburg might have been different had not Stuart been prevented from carrying out his plan of striking Meade's rear simultaneously with Pickett's desperate charge on Cemetery Ridge. Buford at Oak Hill, Gregg on the Federal right, and Kilpatrick on the left, performed at Gettysburg "deeds which have never been excelled by the cavalry of any nation." This battle, which was the turning point in the fortunes of the Union Army, "also marked an epoch in the development of cavalry trained in methods which were evolved from no foreign textbooks but from stern experience on the battle-fields of the great Civil War." When finally the idea was established that the Cavalry Corps should be organized and used to fight the enemy's cavalry, Sheridan succeeded in almost annihilating what had theretofore been the most uniformly successful arm of the Confederacy. Of all the cavalry victories that at Tom's Brook, which was essentially a saber contest, was regarded by Torbert as "the most brilliant one of them all, and the most de-

cisive the country has ever witnessed." With the enthusiasm of a true cavalryman the author exclaims:

"Side by side with the charge of the German cavalry at Mars-la-Tour we can place the effective charge of the 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry under Huey, at Chancellorsville. For the charge of the English Light Brigade, at Balaklava, we can name that of the lamented Farnsworth upon the Confederate right flank at Gettysburg. With the charge of the French Cuirassiers, at Sedan, we can class the devoted charge of the 1st and 5th U. S. Cavalry, at Gaines's Mill, or that of the 6th U. S. and 6th Pennsylvania upon the Confederate artillery at Brandy Station.

"Was there ever a finer or more effective cavalry charge against infantry than that of Merritt's Division upon the Confederate left flank at Opequan? Was there ever a grander cavalry battle than that of Beverly Ford, or the desperate fight of Gregg's Division upon the right flank at Gettysburg?

"And was ever before seen the spectacle of these same cavalry troops, dismounted, holding in check long lines of the enemy's infantry, as did the troopers of the gallant Buford at Gettysburg, or the cavalry, under the peerless Sheridan, at Dinwiddie Court House? Does the world believe that cavalry was none the less true cavalry when, like Gamble's brigade at Upperville, it dismounted behind stone walls in order to check a cavalry charge with a withering fire from their carbines; or, as did Devin's division at Five Forks, carrying the enemy's works, side by side with their comrades of the infantry?

"No; it will be the proud boast of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac that it created where others had been content to follow; that it shattered the traditions of the Old World and builded them anew. Its deeds are too indelibly written upon the pages of history to ever be effaced; and, though for a time misunderstood, misused and misrepresented, it at last vindicated itself in a way which the cavalry of the future will do well to emulate."

During the first two years of our war the waste of horses was great. With a force not exceeding sixty thousand the cavalry were furnished with 284,000 horses. This was due to bad purchases, poor horsemanship, the control of cavalry interests by officers of other arms, ignorant of the limit of endurance of cavalry horses, and the gross inefficiency of many officers and men in caring for their horses; this aside from the ordinary hardships of campaigning. The English cavalry appear to have been repeating, in South Africa, our experience during our years of ignorance in the cavalry service. Horses fresh from a sea voyage of a month's duration were compelled to carry weights of about 280 pounds, with insufficient food, so that they were never in a galloping condition. We can form no judgment of cavalry when it is transformed into inferior mounted infantry, lacking the enterprise and dash, the complete accord between man and beast, which are the glory of this arm. The moral of all this is that if we are to have good cavalry we must subject beast as well as man to a thorough training, and regard him in some other light than a mere instrument for carrying a foot soldier from point to point. No other arm of our service requires more attention than the cavalry, and none has been more neglected. The war against the Boers has once more demonstrated the prime importance of the cavalry, and this valuable little volume of Lieutenant Rhodes will do much to enforce that lesson by showing that, in this instance, history is once more repeating itself.

NATIVE CORRUPTION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

While much is made in the sensational press of the charges of corruption involving some American officials in the Philippines, it should not be forgotten that the natives themselves turn to American officers for relief from the corruption of their own countrymen. Witness a letter published in the Manila "Times" of Feb. 28 from a native who writes to commend the example of the inhabitants in the provinces of Tayabas and Romblon, who expressly petitioned for American officials, and to predict that the example would be imitated by the residents of other provinces unless promises were given that the abuses and oppression of the native functionaries would be corrected. The writer said:

"It seems sad, that having risen against Spain on account of the abuses, bribes and prevarications of bad Spaniards, abuses which were always or nearly always committed with impunity, some of our fellow-countrymen who to-day exercise public functions should commit abuses and derive gains which not even the worst Spaniard did. If our countrymen continue conducting themselves in such an infamous manner we will petition—we, the crushed masses, exploited and robbed—that Americans shall hold the offices, to the last municipal judge and the lowest policeman of the municipality.

"I did not address myself to the Filipino press, because it is a political partisan for the mutual benefit of the Filipinos, and wishes for the sake of patriotism to keep silence and suffer resignedly the robberies and abuses which the functionaries, who are natives of the country, may desire to commit. To the general masses it matters nothing the nationality, race or color of those who command, as has been demonstrated by the inhabitants of Tayabas and Romblon; that which is of importance is that those who govern, be they even Sulus, govern with zeal, with rectitude and with honor."

This letter goes far to prove two things: First, that the Filipinos are coming to appreciate the character of the American officers, and, second, that there always has been a sound basis for the assertion that the so-called Filipino war of independence was really a scheme for getting control of the islands on the part of some adventurers who, when they were once in control, would

make use of their power to rob and plunder the people. That natives do it now, when they are somewhat on their good behavior and likely to be brought to strict account by the American Government's representatives, shows what they would do if they had control of the entire Archipelago. The counter assertion that such abuses would be checked by the people themselves if they had their independence is not borne out by the experience of the people of the Central and South American countries, where dictators pursue their careers of extortion and public plunder with a freedom of appropriation and license that seems to be a necessary concomitant of presidential functions. There is no reason to be believe that the Filipinos would be less easily duped and bled. If States which are neighbors of so great a nation as the United States, which has furnished a model of government to the world for a hundred years, so often fall into the clutches of dictators, there is little reason to doubt that in the Philippines, where the people have had no examples of independent government close by, native dictators would have found the territory rich in possibilities for exploiting an innocent and confiding people who had been plundered so long by the Spaniards that they might have accepted with equanimity a continuance of a policy that would have had the look, at least, of consistency, and would not have broken in upon the precedents of centuries.

GENERAL FREDERICK FUNSTON.

In the "Independent" of April 11 appeared a biographical sketch of Gen. Frederick Funston by the Hon. Charles F. Scott, member of Congress and editor of the *Iola (Kansas) "Daily Register,"* who for many years has been General Funston's friend and fellow-townsmen, and is well qualified to speak of him. "He is not," Mr. Scott says, "an 'opera bouffe' soldier, 'hunting Aguinaldo with a brass band,' as some one most unfortunately remarked almost at the moment when Funston was landing with his prisoner at Manila. He is not a notoriety seeker. He is not an adventurer, a mere soldier of fortune—he is not an accident. The real man, as his intimate friends know him, is the very opposite of all these. In social life General Funston is modest to a most unusual degree. His friends cannot imagine him doing anything deliberately spectacular."

His dislike of display led him to spend four weeks at Tampa, after his appointment as colonel of Volunteers, in citizen's clothes, until General Shafter ordered him to don his uniform; and six weeks after his appointment, when his home town presented him with a sword, it was found he had not yet supplied himself with one. In a score of letters, written from Luxon by General Funston to Mr. Scott, there were pages of praise of the splendid regiment he commanded, but not one word to indicate that he had anything whatever to do with the heroic record it was making. Upon the reorganization of the Army, when the War Office was inundated with petitions for promotion, Funston made no application, and never so much as hinted to his most intimate friends that he would be glad of their influence in his behalf. When, in 1890, he had served the term of his enlistment, and was entitled to discharge, he was offered five years' salary as a brigadier for fifty lectures. His wife's health prevented her return to the islands with him, his own health was poor, and he believed that the exciting period of the war was over, with nothing remaining but tedious service, yet he responded to the call of the War Office and went back to the islands solely because he regarded it as a patriotic duty.

Speaking of the criticism that some of General Funston's exploits have shown rashness, Mr. Scott says: "The secret of his success is that he knows exactly the kind of an enemy he is fighting, and plans his battles accordingly. Talk with him and you will learn that what may have appeared to have been the reckless and unconsidered act of a dare-devil impulse was really the performance of a deliberate and carefully thought out plan." Of his bravery in the Cuban service the story is told of a Spanish lieutenant captured at Santiago, who said: "I have often wondered what ever became of a little American that used to handle Gomez's artillery. Why, the little devil hauled his guns up so close that they scorched our eyebrows."

The New York "Tribune" gives a story, told by an Army officer, of General Funston's early experience with the 20th Kansas when that regiment landed at Camp Merritt, San Francisco, a heterogeneous body of untrained men, largely officered by men as ignorant in military matters as themselves and commanded by a lieutenant colonel whose knowledge was that of law and not how to command men. "Funston worked his men early and late, but while he spared not them neither did he spare himself. He was peculiarly fortunate in his brigade commander, Gen. Charles King. All of Funston's efforts General King cordially and generously supported, and to him General Funston owes a great deal. Gradually that undisciplined mob began to round into a splendid, well set up and well disciplined regiment. Funston is a man of courage of the first water, as that dare-devil achievement, the capture of Aguinaldo, amply proves. That he has executive ability and military genius of high order, the way he licked the 20th Kansas into shape and subsequently fought the regiment leaves not a shade of doubt."

ARISTOCRACY OF ARMY AND NAVY.

"Town and Country" says: "How little it is realized that there is rapidly forming in this country an aristocracy of the army and an aristocracy of the navy! America is now a world-power with foreign colonies—call them what you please, they are colonies all the same—governed by armies of occupation, ruled by governor-generals, and with military procedure. We no longer have a few obscure regiments posted mainly at Western frontiers, but an army of a hundred thousand men, with officers representing a world of culture and education. In Manila and San Juan, in Havana and Santiago, and in Hawaii, are now little social worlds of Americans and in many of the great ports in the world, American war ships are lying, and on shore, in these foreign cities, the wives and children of American naval officers are living. The comings and goings of officers are now read with interest, and Americans will find that one of the most significant changes wrought indirectly by our war with Spain is the forming of this new military aristocracy. Formerly a commission was regarded by society at large with scant courtesy. Now the profession of the soldier is of paramount im-

portance in the American social fabric and a new and greater dignity and an added prestige are given to those in the official classes of the army and navy."

Speaking of the reported peculations in Manila this paper says: "Officers are extremely jealous of their honor, and are quick to trace out any dealings savoring in the slightest of dishonesty. In all the many ramifications of our new departments organized to govern our island possessions, there have been astonishingly few cases of peculation of any kind. On the other hand, we have frequent items of news of personnel heroic deeds of officers that stir the pride of all true Americans. The recent exploit of General Funston has already become famous in the military annals of this country and in Europe, and only this week comes the account from Manila of the tragic death of Lieutenant-Commander Roper, who died on board his own ship in his efforts to save a common seaman. Such deeds of gallantry as these are stimulating and inspiring to all who live beneath our flag."

THE AMERICAN TROOPS IN CHINA.

"E. P. S." writing to the New York "Sun," says: "Oscar K. Davis hits the nail bang on the head in a letter in which he characterizes a statement, attributed to W. D. Reiffus, holding that 'the Americans looted the Tien-Tsin mint,' and that 'the officers of the American Army should have gone home millionaires,' as an absolute and unqualified lie."

"In almost a dozen letters received by members of my family during the last month from Major L. L. Seaman, U. S. V., written from the American Army headquarters in Pekin, he states, re-states, and states again, that neither the American officers nor soldiers have done or are doing any looting whatever. Furthermore, he says that America's troops alone have respected the code of international warfare, and refrained from theft both public and private. Li Hung Chang appreciates this fact, and has spoken to Major Seaman about it time and again. His Excellency even went a step beyond this, and expressed to Major Seaman a desire to offer the American people some slight tangible token of his regard for their spirit of honor."

"When a rich American in Pekin hinted to General Chaffee that he would gladly bear the expense of transporting two magnificent temple bronzes to New York, as a gift to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, if the General would overlook their removal, he roared until his voice fairly shook the walls of the inner city: 'The American caught looting or raping will be shot on the spot.'"

"That's the sort of stuff Chaffee is made of, and since the very first gun of the American Revolution was fired the American soldier has been made of the same clay that has gone into the make-up of our officers. This is true of the personnel of the Army and Navy of no other country as it is of America."

Major Gen. Sir J. F. Maurice, commanding the Woolwich District, has issued the following order to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the British Army under his command: "The attention of the general officer commanding is almost daily directed to cases in which men of all branches of the Service have failed to use their eyes. Buckets are hanging up all 'round a room, and the non-commissioned officer in charge, at the moment when they are required, has never observed that they were there. A policeman is asked why he is allowing some irregularity, and replies, with evident candor, 'I beg your pardon, sir, I did not see.' The variety of similar incidents that occur constantly is so great, and represents a blindness so universal and alarming, that the G. O. C. feels it necessary to impress upon every officer in the garrison the fact that, by the wording of his commission and by the custom of the Service, it is his duty to train men under him in whatsoever is necessary to their efficiency in war. For this purpose they are always on duty, and have no right to omit any opportunity which may present itself for furthering his Majesty's Service in this way. Under the present conditions of warfare there is scarcely anything which renders a soldier so dangerous to his comrades and himself, not merely so useless but so mischievous, as an incapacity for using his eyes. He cannot do so in war if he is not habitually trained to do so in peace. Scarcely any incident of daily life may not be made to contribute either to blindness or to seeing. If a man were physically blind he would be discharged the Service as useless to it. A man who has two good eyes, but does not see with them, is a much more dangerous soldier than a blind man."

Some alarmist writers in France point to the Melun incident as a sign of a spirit of insubordination, not to say rebellion, among officers of the French Army against the civil authority, which bodes ill for the country's future. This incident has caused more scandal in the French Army than anything since the Dreyfus case. An officer married a divorced woman and took her to his station, which was Melun. Divorce being frowned upon by society, the wives of the other officers instituted a boycott against the divorcee. Their husbands were dragged into it and feeling ran high. Officers who stood out for fair play were "sent to Coventry," and many duels resulted. Finally the Minister of War took a hand in the petticoat rumpus and removed 20 officers, all of the 18th Dragoons, to other quarters. The matter was taken into Parliament, where the Minister of War was emphatically sustained, but this did not end the matter, for the more aggressive Clericals insist that the Minister of War's measures were an unjustifiable interference with the private life and opinions of officers. The Minister of War has declared that the dueling at Melun was far preferable to the cowardly boycott.

In a speech at Woolwich, Lord Roberts stated that the most important lessons of the Boer War was the necessity for including heavy, long-range guns as part of the equipment of every field army. The way in which the Boers brought their heavy guns into action, and managed to drag them about over a rough, hilly country without any roads at all, was a revelation, and very unsettling to preconceived ideas as to the use that could be made of guns of position. Constant demands were made for heavy guns, and ten, or even twenty, more 5 in. or 4.7 in. guns would have been of the greatest value in South Africa. Major C. E. Callwell, R. E., holds that "a concealed gun will, under normal circumstances, cripple a whole battery obliged to unlimber in the open. He holds that heavy guns, Howitzers, and pom-poms will have their places in the

field army of the future; that our entire system of artillery tactics has become fallacious and obsolete, and that instead of massing guns for concentration of fire, the employment of single batteries, sections of batteries, or even of single guns, will probably become expedient.

A comprehensive plan for the work of the Naval War College during the coming summer months is being considered by the officials of the Navy Department. Notwithstanding the present shortage of officers the work of the College will continue as usual this summer. It is stated that the plan contemplated entails the discussion of several problems instead of only one, as has heretofore been the custom. One of them, of considerable interest, concerns the defense of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of this country through the use of the Nicaragua Canal, which, for the purpose of the problem, is to be supposed to be in existence. Another problem relates to the defense of the coasts with the Straits of Magellan as the connecting link between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The third problem concerns operations of an American fleet against a European nation of superior strength. The North Atlantic Squadron will be detailed for a time for service at Newport in connection with the work of the College. As we have stated, the North Atlantic Squadron will also assist the Army at certain tests of importance which are to be conducted at Fort Wadsworth, in New York harbor. These tests promise to be of great interest and importance as deciding several questions as to the efficiency of the two types of range-finders and the use of other instruments.

One of the officers of the Army and Navy Club has called the attention of our correspondent to the fact that the statement in the Washington "Post" of April 15 on the subject of the proposed new Military Club of Washington, that membership in the first-named club is limited to officers in the regular establishment, is erroneous. The section of the by-laws of the Army and Navy Club as to eligibility to membership is as follows: "The following persons shall be eligible to membership: 1. Commissioned officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. 2. Ex-commissioned officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, Regular and Volunteer, who have been honorably discharged or have honorably resigned from the Service. 3. Members of the Society of the Cincinnati, members of the Arctec Club and Companions of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. 4. Graduates of the United States Military and Naval Academies who have been honorably discharged or have honorably resigned from the Service."

The attempt of Boer agents in New Orleans to prevent by injunction the shipment of mules and horses to the British Army in South Africa has been denied in an opinion rendered in the United States Circuit Court of New Orleans. It was decided that the court was without jurisdiction in the case, which was purely political in its nature. No charge was made that the neutrality laws were being violated, and it was pointed out that mules and horses cannot be regarded as munitions of war; that under the treaty of Washington of 1871 with Great Britain, private citizens of neutral countries can lawfully sell supplies to belligerents; that the vessels which the plaintiff sought to enjoin were private vessels, not equipped for the military service of England, but carrying on their regular commercial business, and prepared to carry any kind of cargoes.

The Anti-canteen law, according to the Chicago "Tribune," is a dead failure so far as Fort Sheridan, Ill., is concerned. That paper says: "Last Saturday was the second pay day since the canteen was abolished, and yesterday it was reported that a number of Uncle Sam's warriors were locked up in the jail at Waukegan as 'drunk and disorderly,' while others had entirely disappeared and were in danger of arrest as deserters. Nothing has happened as a result of the closing of the canteens but what the men best fitted to judge predicted would happen. Congress has practically driven the soldiers off the reservations in search of amusement and recreation. They wander now at their own free will, without let or hindrance, without restraining influences of any kind."

With reference to an impression that the enlisted men who have been examined for promotion will not be commissioned, an esteemed correspondent of high commissioned rank writes: "The young men who enlisted to work up to a commission under the law as it stood are certainly entitled to commissions after passing satisfactory examinations, and not to give them is an act of bad faith upon the part of the Government." We have not the slightest idea, at present, that the Government is going to withhold them, but believe it has reserved places for them.

A step in the right direction has been taken by Secretary Long in the appointment of a commission of naval officers to inquire into the practicability and advisability of utilizing a large and deep fresh water lake in the State of Washington, located near Seattle, not far from the coast, and said to be capable of affording shelter for the fleets of the nation. The necessity for some such fresh water basin for the accommodation of our war ships on the Pacific has long been patent to the authorities at the Navy Department, and it is hoped that the question can be solved by this commission.

Among the beneficial results of the capture of Aguinaldo will be the considerable and speedy reduction in the naval force now on duty in the Philippine Archipelago, which will, from present indications, be materially reduced by the middle of July. The first vessels to feel the effects of the order now under consideration by the Secretary of the Navy will be the larger cruisers and perhaps one of the battleships. The gunboats and smaller vessels will be retained on the station until complete peace has been achieved.

The annual meeting of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War will be held at Delmonico's, New York City, on Thursday, April 25, 1901, at nine p. m., for election of officers, adoption of the revised constitution and other business. Supper will be served after the meeting.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Frank W. Hackett.
Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig.-Gen. Chas. Heywood.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at the Navy Department.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Norman H. Farquhar, Commander-in-Chief.
Rear Admiral F. J. Higginson ordered to command.
The flagship, Massachusetts and Alabama will come direct to New York.
Kearsarge (Flagship), Capt. William M. Folger. At Kingston.
Alabama, Capt. Willard H. Brownson. At Kingston.
Bancroft, Lieut. W. J. Howard. At Hampton Roads, Va. Will go to Boston and go out of commission as soon as weather clears. Address there.
Massachusetts, Capt. Charles J. Train. At Kingston.
POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At Kingston.
SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Nathan Sargent. At Key West. Address New Orleans, La. En route to Memphis, Tenn., to attend reunion of Confederate veterans, May 26.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral B. J. Cromwell, Commander-in-Chief.
Chicago (Flagship), Capt. Charles H. Rockwell.
Capt. Jas. H. Dayton ordered to command. At Montevideo. Address mail care of B. F. Stephens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.
Atlanta, Comdr. Edwin C. Pendleton. Montevideo. Address care of B. F. Stephens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, Commander in Chief.
IOWA (Flagship), Capt. Thomas Perry. At Bremerton. Address Bremerton, Wash.
ABARENDA, Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley. At Tutuilla, Samoa. Address Pago, Pago, Samoa.
FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At Sausalito, Cal. Will go to Mare Island for repairs.
Philadelphia, Capt. William W. Mead. At Mare Island, Cal. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Will repair until about May 5.
WISCONSIN, Capt. George C. Reiter. At San Francisco. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear-Admiral George C. Remey, Commander-in-Chief.
Rear-Admiral Fdk. Rodgers, Senior Squadron Comdr.
Rear-Admiral Louis Kempf, Junior Squadron Comdr.
All vessels on the station should be addressed "Care Senior Squadron Commander, U. S. Naval Force, Asiatic Station, Manila, P. I." unless otherwise given. Postage to officers and sailors on our ships in the Philippines is domestic; to Japan or other countries postage is foreign. Letters should be marked "Officer's letter" or "Sailor's letter," as the case may be. Should it happen that a letter be sent addressed to a point in the Philippines and the letter had to be forwarded to Japan for delivery, the recipient would pay the additional postage on delivery.

BROOKLYN (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. F. W. Dickens. Sailed April 10 from Cavite for Sydney. Address Yokohama, Japan. Will be at Melbourne May 6 to 9, attending visit of Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York and opening of Federal Parliament.

NEW YORK (Flagship of Senior Squadron Commander), Capt. M. R. S. Mackenzie. Left Suez, April 18, for Perim. Address to station as above. Itinerary as follows: Leave Port Said April 12; Arrive Suez April 14; leave April 17; Arrive Aden April 22; leave April 24; arrive Colombo May 1; leave May 4; arrive Singapore May 10; leave May 13; arrive Manila May 19.

KENTUCKY, Capt. C. H. Stockton. Flagship of Junior Squadron Commander. At Cavite. Address care Senior Squadron Commander, Manila, P. I.

ALBANY, Capt. Joseph E. Craig. At Iloilo.

ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Karl Rohrer. Left Singapore for Manila April 18. Address to station as above.

AKATHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At Manila.

BENNINGTON, Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll. At Hong Kong.

CANTINE, Comdr. Charles G. Bowman. At Cavite, P. I.

CELTIC, Comdr. Charles T. Forse. At Cavite.

CONCORD, Comdr. Wm. Swift. At Hong Kong.

CULGOA, Comdr. F. J. Drake. At Sydney, Australia.

DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. T. C. McLean. At Cebu.

FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Helm. Left Singapore for Manila. Address to station as above.

GENERAL ALAVA, Lieut. Comdr. Wm. F. Halsey. At Podong, Sumatra.

GLACIER, Comdr. F. P. Gilmore. Left Manila April 11 for Sydney.

HELENA, Comdr. Edwin K. Moore. At Shanghai.

IRIS, Ensign D. W. Knox. At Cebu.

ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. Perry Garst. At Zamboanga.

ISLA DE LUZON, Comdr. J. V. B. Bleeker. At Hong Kong.

MANILA, Comdr. Thomas H. Stevens. At Cavite.

MARIETTA, Comdr. Jas. K. Cogswell. At Cebu.

MONADNOCK, Capt. Oscar W. Farenholt. At Shanghai.

MONOCACY, Comdr. Fred. M. Wise. At Tong-ku, China.

MONTEREY, Capt. George W. Pigman. At Canton, China. Address care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

NEWARK, Capt. Bowman H. McCalla. At Hong Kong, China. Ordered to New York, N. Y. Address care of B. F. Stephens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

NASHAN, Ensign F. E. Ridgely. At Cavite.

NASHVILLE, Comdr. Nathan E. Niles. At Vigan.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. S. Sperry. At Woosung, China. Address to station as above.

OREGON, Capt. C. M. Thomas. Attending unveiling of Perry monument in Japan. Address care of American Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

PISCATAQUA, Lieut. Comdr. Chas. W. Bartlett. Left Singapore for Manila April 18. Address to station as above.

PRINCETON, Comdr. Harry Knox. At Cebu.

VICKSBURG, Comdr. Edward B. Barry. At Zamboanga, P. I.

WILMINGTON, Lieut. Comdr. Jno. M. Robinson. At Manila.

WOMPATUCK, Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Sherman. Left Singapore for Manila, April 18. Address to station as above.

YORKTOWN, Comdr. E. D. Taussig. At Hong Kong.

ZAFIRO (supply vessel), Ensign Lyman A. Cotten. At Cavite.

GUNBOATS OF NAVY PATROLLING AMONG THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

ARAYAT, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker. At Cebu.
BASCO, Cadet James H. Comfort. At Cavite for repairs.
CALAMAINES, Ensign A. H. McCarthy. At Zamboanga.
GUARDQUIL, Ensign W. T. Tarrant. In Subig Bay.
LEYTE, Ensign R. Sargent. At Cavite.
MINDORO, Lieut. Henry V. Butler, Jr. At Danao.
PANAY, Lieut. E. L. Bissett. On coast of Mindanao.
PAMPANGA, Lieut. M. M. Taylor. At Cebu.
PARAGUA, Lieut. Y. Striling. At Iloilo.
QUIROS, Lieut. P. J. Werlich. On Vigan Station.
SAMAR, Lieut. G. C. Day. At Surigao.
URDANETA, Ensign C. T. Owens. In Subig Bay.
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. H. M. P. Huss. At Palanog.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. At Sausalito, Cal. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
FISH HAWK, Mate J. A. Smith. Address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

ALVARADO, Lieut. Wiley R. M. Field. At Annapolis, Md.
BRUTIS, Comdr. E. H. Green. At Cavite. Has been ordered to the United States. Address care of B. F. Stephens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. At Navy Yard, Washington, D. C. Address there.
EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. F. F. Fletcher. At San Antonio, Cuba. Will return to Key West about April 22. Address Key West, Fla.
GLAIN, Lieut. A. H. Robertson. At Annapolis, Md. Address Annals, Md.
HOLLAND, Lieut. H. H. Caldwell. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.
IROQUOIS, Lieut.-Comdr. C. F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
MAYFLOWER, Comdr. J. D. Adams. At Navy Yard, Norfolk. Address there.
MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie, Pa. Address Erie, Pa.
RANGER, Comdr. Wm. L. Field. At Guaymas, Mexico. Will return to San Diego shortly. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
SOLACE, Comdr. H. Winslow. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there. Will leave Mare Island April 16 and San Francisco April 18 for Honolulu, Guam, Cavite and Manila.
SYLPH, Lieut. W. C. Cole. At Washington. Address Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
UNCLAS, Chief Ensn. J. McLaughlin. At San Juan, P. R.
VIXEN, Comdr. C. K. Curtis. At Sagua de Tanamo, Cuba. Address there.
YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. George L. Dyer. In Niipe and Levisa Bays, Cuba. Address Gibara, Cuba, via Havana.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. C. P. Perkins. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there. Will repair until about May 15.
ALLIANCE, Comdr. S. P. Comly. Commissioned at New York, April 22.
AMPHITRITE, Capt. Edwin S. Houston. At Port Royal, S. C. Address Port Royal, S. C.
BUFFALO, Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins. En route from Colombo to Port Said. Returning to United States via Mediterranean. Address care B. F. Stephens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John J. Hunker. Attached to Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.
DIXIE, Comdr. S. M. Ackley. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address care Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
ESSEX, Comdr. Richard G. Davenport. At San Juan. The itinerary of the Essex is as follows: Leave April 25; arrive Havana May 12; leave May 15; arrive Port Royal and vicinity May 24; leave June 7; arrive Chesapeake Bay June 15; leave June 29; arrive Gardiner's Bay and vicinity July 5; leave July 25; arrive Newport, R. I., July 26. Until May 10, address all mail care U. S. Despatch Agent, Post Office, New York, N. Y. After May 10, and until June 4, address all mail to Port Royal, S. C. After June 4, and until June 26, address all mail to Yorktown, Va. After June 26, and until July 24, address all mail to Fishers Island, Suffolk Co., N. Y. After July 24, address all mail to Newport, R. I., or direct to Havana, Cuba, for the present.
HARTFORD, Comdr. John M. Hawley. At Port Royal, S. C. Address Port Royal, S. C. Itinerary: Leave Port Royal May 1; arrive Plymouth, England, May 29; leave May 31; arrive Leith, Scotland, June 9; leave June 15; arrive Christiana, Norway, June 18; leave June 30; arrive Copenhagen July 2; leave July 16; arrive Stockholm July 19; leave July 29; arrive Kiel, Germany, Aug. 1; leave Aug. 8; arrive Gravesend, England, Aug. 14; leave Aug. 15; arrive Lisbon, Sept. 2; leave Sept. 7; arrive Funchal, Madeira, Sept. 10; leave Sept. 13; arrive St. Thomas, W. I., Oct. 5; leave Oct. 7; arrive Hampton Roads Oct. 15. After the 27th inst. mail should be sent care B. F. Stephens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
LANCASTER, Comdr. B. H. Mansfield. At Port Royal. Will leave April 22 and arrive Hampton Roads April 26; leave May 22 and arrive Gardiner's Bay and vicinity May 29; leave July 1 and arrive Newport July 2. Address Port Royal, S. C.
MOHICAN, Comdr. A. R. Couden. At Magdalena Bay. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Will cruise in accordance with itinerary: Arrive Magdalena Bay March 24; leave April 14 and arrive San Diego April 21; leave May 1 and arrive Sandwich Islands May 25; leave June 15 and arrive Puget Sound July 10; leave Aug. 10 and arrive Astoria Aug. 15; leave Aug. 25 and arrive San Francisco Sept. 1.
MONONGAHELA, Comdr. W. H. Emory. Left San Juan, P. R., March 23, for Yorktown, Va. Itinerary as follows: Arrive Yorktown May 1, leave May 23; arrive Hampton Roads June 26. Address Yorktown, Va.
PENSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.
TOPEKA, Comdr. Francis H. Delano. At Norfolk, Va. Will repair until about May 1. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), Lieut. Comdr. Edward M. Hughes. At Boston, Mass. Address there.
ST. MARKS (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. William H. Reeder. At dock foot of East 25th street, New York City. Address there.
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Comdr. William J. Barnette. Arrive Delaware Breakwater April 26. Address 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise, Navy Yard, Norfolk.
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. William H. Whiting. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.
RICHMOND, Capt. Richard P. Leary. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
VERMONT, Capt. A. S. Snow. Navy Yard, New York.
WABASH, Capt. George H. Wadleigh. Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

IN RESERVE.

INDIANA, Capt. J. M. Forsyth, at Navy Yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

TORPEDO BOATS IN COMMISSION.

RODGERS, Lieut. G. R. Evans, at Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
TALBOT, Ensign W. T. Cluverius. At Academy, Annapolis.

TORPEDO BOATS IN RESERVE.

Lieut. A. H. Davis, in charge; Ensign R. I. Curtin. Assistant in Charge.
CUSHING, DU PONT, ERICSSON, FOOTE, PORTER, STOCKTON, WINSLOW.—At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crews.)

ALEXANDER. At Baltimore, Md. Address there, 119 S. Gay street.
CAESAR. At Norfolk Yard. Address there.
HANNIBAL. At San Juan, P. R. Hold mail.
JUSTIN. At Guam. Address Guam, Ladrone Islands.
LEONIDAS. At San Juan. Hold mail.
NERO. At Norfolk. Address mail to Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
POMPEY. At Vigan. Address care Senior Squadron Commander, Manila, P. I.
SATURN. At Hong Kong. Address Manila, P. I., care Senior Squadron Commander.

G. O. S. MARCH 22, NAVY DEPT.

Publishes correspondence concerning the rescue of Ishi Tomizi, ship's cook of the flagship Chicago, by Sergt. J. H. Helms, U. S. M. C., of the U. S. S. Chicago, off Montevideo, Uruguay, on Jan. 10 last: While some of the crew were swimming at about 6.45, Ishi Tomizi, warrant officer's cook, showed signs of exhaustion and was in immediate danger of drowning, no one else being near him. Sergt. J. H. Helms, who was on deck in uniform, jumped overboard at once and supported Tomizi until the whaleboat, which was lying off a short distance, reached the spot and rescued them. This is the second time that Sergt. Helms has distinguished himself, the former occasion being when he jumped overboard from a tug in a rough sea to save Second-Class Fireman W. Gallagher from drowning, and for which action he received a letter of commendation from the commandant of the Marine Corps, dated Aug. 9, 1900. Capt. Rockwell, commanding the Chicago, recommended Sergt. Helms for a medal of honor or such other form of approval as the department saw fit to bestow.

The Bureau of Navigation in its indorsement did not think the circumstances of the rescue of the ship's cook warranted the issue of a medal of honor. Secretary of the Navy Long in his indorsement said: "The department concurs in the opinion of the Bureau of Navigation that the rescue of Ishi Tomizi, the ship's cook of the U. S. S. Chicago, by Sergt. J. H. Helms, U. S. M. C., is not of itself under the circumstances described a case in which a medal of honor should be awarded under the law. But taken in connection with the case in which, on a previous occasion, Sergt. Helms jumped overboard from a tug in rough sea and saved Second-Class Fireman W. Gallagher from drowning, and in further view of the fact that a medal of honor is recommended by Sergt. Helms as commanding officer and approved by the flag officer, the Secretary of the Navy adds his approval and the department authorizes the award of a medal of honor and a gratuity of \$100 to Sergt. Helms for his gallant conduct." The department commends the heroism of Sergt. J. H. Helms, U. S. M. C., in twice risking his life to save his comrades from drowning, and awards him a medal of honor and a gratuity of \$100 for his gallant conduct.

NAVY GAZETTE.

APRIL 12.—Comdr. W. Goodwin, to Washington Yard, April 17, for ordnance instruction.
Lieut. Comdr. W. D. Rose, to Norfolk Yard, April 15.
P. A. Surg. N. J. Blackwood, detached duty, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., April 17; to duty connection fitting out Alliance, April 20, and for duty on board when commissioned.

F. A. Surg. L. Morris, detached Academy; to Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., April 17, as relief of P. A. Surg. Blackwood.

Lieut. A. L. Norton, detached Manila; to home.

Asst. Engr. W. S. Smith, retired, detached Cavite Station; to Oregon.

Cadet W. McEntee, detached Vicksburg; to Oregon.

Cadet W. B. Ferguson, detached Frolic; to Oregon.

A. Btsn. Wm. Juraskcha, appointed from April 11, 1901.

A. Btsn. Belmar H. Shepley, appointed from April 11, 1901.

A. Btsn. Gustav Sabelstrom, appointed from April 11, 1901.

A. Btsn. Michael J. J. Farley, appointed from April 11, 1901.

2d Lieut. J. W. McClaskey, U. S. M. C., detached Mare Island Barracks, April 18; to duty with detachment marines ordered to Cavite Station, sailing via transport April 20.

2d Lieut. J. P. V. Gridley, U. S. M. C., detached Mare Island Barracks, April 18; to duty charge detachment marines ordered to Cavite Station, sailing via transport April 20. (Duty with first brigade of marines.)

A. Gun. Robt. E. Cox, appointed from April 11, 1901.

A. Gun. Thomas P. Clark, appointed from April 11, 1901.

A. Gun. Harry A. Davis, appointed from April 11, 1901.

A. Gun. William G. Smith, appointed from April 11, 1901.

A. Gun. John J. Murray, appointed from April 11, 1901.

APRIL 13.—A. Gun. Robt. W. Kessler, appointed from April 13.

A. Gun. Bert E. Staples, appointed from April 13.

Capt. J. McGowan, retired from April 13, Sec. 1453 R. S. and Sec. 11, act approved March 3, 1899.

Cable from senior officer present, Hongkong, China, April 13, 1901.

Lieut. N. Mansfield, detached Wilmington; to Yokohama Hospital.

Cable from senior officer present, Hongkong, China, April 13, 1901.

Lieut. Comdr. A. Mertz, detached Newark; condemned to medical survey; ordered to Mare Island Hospital.

APRIL 14.—Sunday.

APRIL 15.—Asst. Surg. A. E. Peck, to Pensacola; April 25.

Chap. D. McLaren, retired, to New York Yard, April 18.

Lieut. R. O. Bitter, detached Tokyo, April 20; to duty connection fitting out Alliance, April 22, and on board as navigator when commissioned.

Capt. A. O. Sykes, detached Topeka; to home and wait orders; thence to Franklin, April 27.

Capt. J. B. Coghlan, to Mare Island Yard, as captain of yard, June 1; relief of Capt. G. E. Ide.

APRIL 16.—Lieut. Comdr. T. S. Rodgers, detached as member and recorder Board Inspection and Survey, April 20; to Torpedo Station, April 23.

Asst. Surg. Chas. G. Smith, appointed from April 12, 1901.

Surg. J. F. Urie, detached Dolphin, April 20; to Marine Recruiting Rendezvous, Boston, Mass., April 22; relief of Surgeon Gardner.

Surg. E. P. Stone, detached Naval Dispensary, Washington, D. C., April 19; to Dolphin, April 20; relief of Surgeon Urie.

Surg. F. Anderson, to Naval Dispensary, Washington, D. C., April 19; relief of Surgeon Stone.

Surg. J. E. Gardner, detached Marine Recruiting Rendezvous, Boston, Mass., April 22; to duty Naval Hospital, Cavite, P. I., via steamer sailing from San Francisco May 11.

Lieut. C. L. Hussey, detached Topeka, April 20; to Alliance, April 22.

A. Gun. H. E. Staples, detached Washington Yard; to Franklin, April 27.

A. Gun. J. J. Murray, detached Washington Yard; to Vermont, April 27.

A. Gun. R. E. Cox, detached Washington Yard; to Vermont, April 27.

A. Gun. H. A. Davis, to Constellation, April 27.

A. Btsn. G. Sabelstrom, detached Dolphin; to Constellation, April 27.

A. Gun. R. W. Kessler, detached Washington Yard; to Franklin, April 27.

A. Btsn. B. H. Shepley, detached Dixie; to Franklin, April 27.

A. Btsn. W. Juraskcha, to Franklin, April 27.

Lieut. F. B. Upham, detached Pensacola, April 25; to Mohican, April 27.

Lieut. W. J. Manion, detached Topeka, April 24; to Mayflower, relief of Lieutenant Chase.

A. Btsn. M. J. J. Farley, detached Dolphin; to Wabash, April 27.

A. Gun. W. G. Smith, detached Washington Yard; to Vermont, April 27.

War. Mach. J. W. Clark, to Norfolk Yard, April 22; thence to duty connection fitting out Illinois, April 22.

A. Carp. W. C. Hardie, to New York Yard, April 27.

Lieut. J. V. Chase, detached Mayflower; to War College, April 26.

Nav. Contr. R. Stocker, detached Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, May 15; to Norfolk Yard, May 16, as head of department of construction and repair.

Nav. Constr. A. W. Stahl, detached Norfolk Yard, May 15; to duty as superintending constructor Illinois, Missouri, Virginia, Arkansas, West Virginia, Maryland and Charleston, building at Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company.

APRIL 17.—Comdr. J. D. Adams, detached command Bancroft, to command Mayflower.
Lieut. W. L. Howard, to assume command Bancroft, upon detachment of Comdr. Adams.
Etna, J. J. Holden, detached Franklin, April 25; to Alliance, April 27.

A. Paym. C. W. Penrose, to Alliance, April 22.
A. Btsn. W. Johnson, detached Topeka; to Alliance April 22.

A. Gun. A. C. Steinbrenner, detached Topeka; to Alliance, April 22.

A. Carp. W. W. Toles, to Independence, April 27.

Cablegram from Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Station, April 17, 1901:

Lieut. Comdr. Henry C. Gearing, detach Manila; to home.

Lieut. Albert L. Norton, detached Manila; to home.

Asst. Engr. Wm. S. Smith, retired, detached Cavite Station; to Oregon.

Naval Cadet Wm. McEntee, detached Vicksburg; to Oregon.

Gun. Samuel Chiles, detached Brooklyn; to Oregon.

Naval Cadet Wm. N. Jeffers, detached Manila; to Vicksburg.

Paym. Henry E. Jewett, detached Newark; to Monterey.

Paym. Clerk Edward C. Mitchell, detached Newark; to Monterey.

Paym. Clerk Orlo P. Goff, detached Monterey (Yokohama Hospital); to Newark.

Asst. Surg. Eugene H. J. Grow, detached Glacier and Cavite Station; to Isla de Luzon.

Surg. Will F. Arnold, detached New Orleans; to Olongapo.

N. Con. Thos. F. Ruhm, detached Cavite Station; to Yokohama Hospital.

A. Surg. Jacob Stepp, detached 1st Regiment Marines, Cavite Station; to Castine.

P. A. Surg. Adrian Alfred, to duty with Marine Brigade, Cavite Station.

A. Surg. Holton C. Curl, detached Castine; to Cavite Station.

Comdr. Jas. K. Cogswell, detached Cavite Station; to command Marietta.

Lieut. Comdr. Chas. B. T. Moore, detached Brutus; to home.

Lieut. Albert Moritz, of the Brutus, arrived from Guam, convalescing.

Comdr. Edward H. Gheen, detached command Marietta; to command Brutus.

Comdr. Wm. Swift, assumed command Concord, April 6.

Comdr. Harrison G. O. Colby, relieved command Concord April 6.

Comdr. Royall R. Ingersoll, assumed command Bennington April 5.

Comdr. Conway H. Arnold, relieved command Bennington, April 5.

Ensign Henry C. Mustin, detached Isla de Cuba; to Newark.

Comdr. Chas. O. Allibone died of cardiac failure Apr. 18.

APRIL 18.—Comdr. C. E. Colahan, detached Academy; to command Indiana.

Lieut. Comdr. A. W. Grant, detached Academy; to Indiana as executive.

Lieut. J. Hood, detached Naval Academy; to Indiana as navigator.

These officers are detached from Naval Academy to Indiana: Lieuts. J. W. Orman, L. S. Van Duser, W. V. Pratt, J. J. Baber, R. Z. Johnston, F. T. Baldwin, E. W. Bartlett and W. P. Winchell. Lieut. Comdr. E. T. Warburton and Chaplain H. H. Clarke.

These officers are detached from Naval Academy, May 1, and to Chesapeake: Lieut. Comdr. T. B. Howard to command; Lieut. J. E. Craven as executive; Lieut. J. A. Hoogewerf as navigator, and Lieuts. H. Laning, F. H. Brumby, J. McCluby, G. H. Signor, H. G. Gates, H. C. Kneall and Chief Btsn. C. F. Pierce.

Lieut. T. Snowden, detached Dolphin; to Office Naval Intelligence.

Lieut. G. W. Logan, detached Mayflower; to Dolphin as executive.

A. Btsn. C. J. Christanson, detached Solace; continue treatment Mare Island Hospital.

Comdr. R. P. Rodgers, detached as member general board; to New York Yard as equipment officer, May 1.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The revenue cutters stationed on the Pacific coast, says the Port Townsend "Leader" of April 10, are preparing for their summer's work, most of them being assigned to northern waters, as usual. The cutter Grant, in command of Capt. Tozier, will visit the various Alaska canneries and fishing waters of Alaska. The cutter Bear, commanded by Capt. Tuttle, will carry Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson to the north in connection with the reindeer stations maintained by the government. The cutter Rush, commanded by Capt. Kilgore, will also make a cruise of Alaskan waters. The cutter Perry, commanded by Capt. Buehner, will spend the summer in Puget Sound and tributary waters.

APRIL 5.—Capt. R. M. Clark, president; 1st Lieut. J. B. Butt, Chief Engr. C. H. Foote, 2d Lieut. J. C. Hooker, recorder, and 2d Asst. Engr. C. S. Root, prosecuting officer, appointed a board for the investigation of charges preferred against Chief Engr. W. J. Phillips by his commanding officer.

Surg. Henry Horn, from the Rush to the Grant.

Dr. C. H. Mulroney, appointed surgeon on the U. S. S. Rush.

APRIL 6.—Capt. T. D. Walker, directed to report to the General Superintendent, Life Saving Service, for temporary duty.

Capt. W. J. Herring, to the Gresham temporarily.

1st Lieut. H. B. West, from the Galveston to launch Gunboat.

2d Lieut. H. G. Fisher, granted an extension of leave for ten days.

1st Asst. Engr. H. N. Wood, granted twenty days' leave.

APRIL 8.—Capt. W. A. Failing, granted thirty days' leave.

Chief Engr. A. J. Howison, from the Rush to the Bear.

Chief Engr. H. W. Spear, from the Bear to the Rush.

1st Asst. Engr. H. N. Wood; to the Penrose.

APRIL 11.—1st Asst. Engr. G. B. Mahore, from the Tybee to the Onondaga.

APRIL 13.—2d Lieut. J. G. Berry, from the Woodbury to the Gresham.

2d Lieut. E. V. D. Johnson, from the Gresham to launch Scout.

2d Lieut. O. G. Haines, from the Algonquin to the Onondaga.

APRIL 15.—Capt. Francis Tuttle, granted seven days' leave.

Capt. A. Buhner, from the Perry to the Manning.

Capt. W. A. Failing, from the Seminole to the Perry.

The following officers registered at the Department recently: Capt. T. D. Walker, 1st Asst. Engr. H. N. Wood, 2d Asst. Engr. J. I. Bryan, Capt. D. A. Hall, 2d Lieut. B. M. Chiswell, 2d Lieut. W. W. Joynes, 1st Lieut. P. W. Thompson, 1st Asst. Engr. H. F. Schoenborn and 3d Lieut. W. A. Wiley.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

APRIL 11.—Capt. A. W. Catlin, detailed as judge advocate of G. C. M. at the Naval Station, Port Royal, S. C.

2d Lieut. Y. Foote, to duty with the detachment of marines en route to the Philippines, and upon arrival at San Francisco ordered to proceed to Mare Island for duty.

2d Lieut. E. A. Greene, from Navy Yard, Washington, to duty with the detachment of marines en route to the Philippines, and upon arrival at San Francisco to proceed to Mare Island for duty.

APRIL 15.—1st Lieuts. O. H. Raak, J. C. Beaumont and R. S. Hooker, detailed for duty as members of a G. C. M. at the Navy Yard, New York.

Capt. J. E. Mahoney, 1st Lieuts. Lee B. Purcell and R. P. Williams, ordered to the office of the A. Q. M. in Philadelphia for the purpose of holding a survey on some Government property in said office.

2d Lieut. H. Colvocoreses, detached from Boston; to the Marine Barracks, Newport, R. I.

2d Lieut. F. A. Udell from Newport to Norfolk, Va.

APRIL 16.—1st Lieut. N. G. Burton, to Norfolk, Va., for duty.

APRIL 17.—Major C. L. McCawley, A. Q. M., to Washington for duty in connection with the opening of bids for furnishing the annual supplies for the next fiscal year.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U. S. flag ship Brooklyn, bearing the pennant of Rear Admiral Remy, sailed on April 10 for Melbourne, to take part in the ceremonies attending the opening of the first Federal Parliament of the United Australian Colonies on May 6. The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall will attend this important function, and it will undoubtedly be the cause of much outpouring of loyalty to the Crown. Rear Admiral Remy is regarded as a most excellent selection of the Navy Department for a representative of the United States, and the Brooklyn will undoubtedly receive many attentions from the friendly colonists of Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania.

Several ships now in commission on the Asiatic Station will have to be placed on the reserve list as soon as they can be brought to the United States, their long and active service in the tropics having rendered their efficiency below the point where it is advisable to retain them in commission. It is expected that several of the ships now nearing completion will be commissioned for sea service with full crews and the proper complement of officers. This will probably result in a considerable increase of the Home Squadron, and the Pacific Station will probably benefit from the reduction of the China Squadron to the extent of two or more vessels. The South Pacific Station stands in great need of re-establishment, for it has been quite a number of years since the American flag has been displayed to the southward of Panama in anything like its former strength. These changes will hardly be effective before next fall.

The U. S. S. New York has been reported as arriving at Port Said, all well on board, and the address of the ship from this date on will be Manila, P. I. It is not intended that the New York shall make any considerable stops between Port Said and Colombo, but some delay may be made at that point for the purpose of giving the crew a chance for shore leave and to recruit the personnel, which by that time will have been steadily at work for a long period. The New York may be expected to arrive at Manila by the first of June, or perhaps a few days earlier.

The appointment of a board, presided over by Capt. G. A. Converse, U. S. N., to consider the advisability and desirability of having the torpedo boats rendezvoused at some central point on the coast, is a move in the right direction and one in which the whole Navy will be interested. The idea has been advanced that it would be a good plan to have these small craft taken out of the water during periods of inactivity and kept prepared for active service, so that they could be set afloat at a single day's notice. Boston has been mentioned in this connection, but many officers favor Richmond, as being more central and possessing any quantity of fresh water. The matter will be gone over with all the attention to details for which Captain Converse is noted, and the results will be carefully considered before anything is done to carry out the intent of the Secretary of the Navy.

The U. S. T. S. Dixie will soon sail from Norfolk for the New York Navy Yard, where it will take aboard a crew of raw recruits, and will go on a cruise for practice and drills similar to those of last year, which proved so successful in all particulars. This method of increasing the enlisted personnel of the Navy has proven so successful that it is not probable that any more green hands will be sent to ships in commission for foreign service; the crews will have passed through the preliminary phases of a sailor's life before being sent aboard a ship in commission for sea duty.

The Kentucky has returned from Hong Kong to Cavite after a successful docking and a few minor repairs. Rear Admiral Kempf is left in temporary command of the Asiatic Station during the absence of Admiral Remy in Australia.

The old Supply, for several years past laid up at the New York Navy Yard, is at last to be rehabilitated and placed in commission for service at the Island of Guam. The Supply will be the permanent stationaire at that point, and will serve the purpose better than a steam vessel. She has had a long and checkered career in the naval service, and at various periods has been a store and supply vessel for nearly every squadron flying the American flag. For many years this fine old-timer was stationed in the harbor of Callao, Peru, as a supply ship, and from there was transferred to the New York Yard, where she is at present.

While apprentices of the U. S. training ship Monongahela were at target practice at the Puerta de Tierra rifle range, Porto Rico, on March 14, the revolver of one boy missed fire. While trying to extract the cartridge the weapon went off, the ball passing through the head of third-class apprentice Clayville. At the hospital at the San Juan naval station an operation was performed, but the lad died in a few hours. He was 17 years of age. Boys, and others, using firing arms cannot be too strongly impressed with the necessity of holding their weapons so that in case of accidental discharge the ball will not strike themselves or any one else.

The French training ship Duguay-Trouin arrived at New York April 15 from Baltimore and anchored in the upper bay. On the morning of April 16 she steamed up the North River to an anchorage off 34th street.

Orders have arrived at the Navy Yard, New York, directing that the training ship Alliance be placed in commission on April 26.

The senior squadron commander of the Asiatic Station reports the following distribution of vessels in Philippine waters: Vicksburg at Zamboanga; Nashville and Pompey at Vigan; Paragua at Iloilo; Panay is patrolling coast of Mindanao.

The New York sailed from Suez April 18 for Perim.

Orders have been issued changing the cruise of the North Atlantic Squadron so that it will proceed direct to New York from Kingston, Jamaica, where it arrived April 18, instead of to Hampton Roads, as originally ordered. This change was made on account of repairs necessary to the battleships Alabama and Kearsarge, which will be made in Cramps' yards, Philadelphia, and the New York Navy Yard, respectively. Rear Admiral Farquhar will be relieved from command of the squadron at New York by Rear Admiral Higginson.

Commander Peters, of the trial board, officially reported on April 19 that on that day the second attempt and final trial of the Goldsborough was intercepted by the breaking of part of the low pressure eccentric rod forty-six minutes after the start, and that probably not less than ten days will be needed to refit. Examination of the eccentric rod showed the break was due to defect in material.

The Union Iron Works of San Francisco has been

awarded the contract for the construction of the protected cruiser Milwaukee. The vessel will be built for the sum of \$2,825,000 on the Navy Department's plans and specifications, with the understanding that they will be modified so as to agree with those agreed to by the other shipbuilding companies which have this year received contracts for protected cruisers. The vessel is to have a speed of 22 knots and must be completed within thirty-six months. It will be remembered that the Bath Iron Works of Maine bid on the Milwaukee, but refused to construct the ship on the Department's plans without certain important concessions being granted. The Department will not accede to the demands and readvertised with the result as given above.

FRENCH MARITIME SCHOOLS.

By a decree of Jan. 29, 1901, maritime professional schools have been established in the principal French ports for the instruction of warrant officers, the "Machanicains," torpilleurs and cannoniers. The children of men in the Service and after them orphans and the children of large families will have the preference in appointments, subject to a competitive examination. The expenses of the school are estimated at 30 cents a day (1.5 f.), not including clothing. The entire course is four years with the privilege of a fifth year under certain conditions. Graduates having the highest qualifications will go on a cruise for six months, at the end of which they will, if they pass a satisfactory examination, be appointed petty officers in ships on active duty. Those less qualified will be admitted to a supplementary course of about one year, and, if the result is satisfactory, they will be appointed "second maitres" in a special service, considering their preference as to the service so far as possible.

The subjects taught during the five years course at the Maritime Schools will be: 1. Mathematics. 2. Physics, and especially heat, electricity and light. 3. Chemistry, and especially those parts which are necessary to the clear understanding of the phenomena of heat, electricity and light, and to the study of metallurgical operations and of the manufacture and preservation of various powders. 4. Mechanics, with special reference to industrial and marine engines. 5. The fundamental principles of the resistance of materials. 6. The study in detail of steam engines and boilers, petroleum and gas motors, and the various hydraulic and electric apparatus employed on board of vessels of the fleet. Geometrical and perspective drawing, especially as applied to machinery and artillery. 8. Elementary information and description of naval architecture. 9. History and geography. 10. French and English.

This instruction will have, as essential principles, observation and practical work; the theoretical part will be limited strictly to necessary explanations, in order that the scholar may receive from them all possible profit, from a professional point of view. It will be supplemented by daily work, in the shops of the school and on board of vessels of war, and by frequent short cruises upon said vessels. The scholars will also be taught the handling and keeping of rifles, artillery of all calibres, torpedoes and various submarine engines, and will be exercised in the pointing and firing of guns and the launching of torpedoes. Their professional and practical instruction will be perfected by a period in the workshops of the fleet or of the arsenals.

THE FUTURE CHARLESTON NAVY YARD.

The citizens of Charleston, S. C., have expressed a desire that the North Atlantic Squadron should, before leaving Hampton Roads for a more northern cruise, be directed to pay a visit to that city for the purpose of informing the residents of the actual appearance of a modern man-o-war, and to enable the captains of the several ships to familiarize themselves with the fine entrance which has been provided by the efforts of the Army Engineers for the use of the largest ships afloat. It is understood that Charleston now allows safe entrance of a ship drawing thirty feet of water, and it is believed that we shall soon see even greater depth across the Charleston bar.

It has been suggested that the two fine old colonial mansions at present occupying the land recently acquired by the Navy Department for the new navy yard should be retained for the uses of the station, the larger of the two being admirably fitted for the home of the commandant of the station. Its broad porches and ample rooms would seem to design it for occupancy as the headquarters of the hospitality likely to result from the occupation of the station by a numerous force of officers for duty there.

The number of officers who will carry on the business of the station will probably be upward of twenty-five, and the reputation of Charleston will not allow this fine station to stagnate for lack of social functions the year through. Much interest has been manifested by the citizens of Charleston in this matter of the establishment of a first-class naval station there, and it is probable that special privileges will be extended to the officers who may be fortunate enough to receive assignment to the "Charleston Navy Yard." It is hoped that Secretary Long may see his way to complying with the wishes of so many of the residents of Charleston and allow the fleet to pay a brief visit to that city.

The abandonment of the Port Royal Naval Station for the more convenient and valuable situation of Charleston has been made the occasion of a survey of the buildings and outfit of Port Royal, the conclusion being that it is impracticable to remove the shops and other buildings from Port Royal. The Bureau of Navigation is taking advantage of that fact to institute a training station at Port Royal for the training of boys for the naval service, the material to be taken largely from the South. Secretary Long is heartily in favor of the plan, and steps will at once be taken to prepare the vacant buildings for this purpose. The machinery of all kinds at present occupying the shops of the abandoned station will be removed to Charleston as soon as buildings can be prepared for it. Rear Admiral Endicott, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, has about completed arrangements for the acquisition of the land required for the new naval station and dry dock at Charleston, S. C., at about \$200 per acre, with the privilege of taking as much more at that, or less, price as may be required for the purpose. Active operations will be at once begun to shape out the plans for the new yard, and it is hoped the year 1902 will see the machine shops and other details so well advanced as to indicate the real value of the station.

The transport Thomas arrived in San Francisco from Manila April 14, with 1,644 members of the 28th and 25th Regiments of Volunteers.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., April 17, 1901.

The gaiety of the past week, which began with the large card party given by Mrs. MacArthur on Tuesday evening, continued until its close. On Friday evening occurred the last of the series of officers' hops. On Saturday the cadets' Easter hop was given in Cullum Hall. Cadets' relatives and friends flocked to the post from all quarters to attend the festivities, and there were many guests at the officers' quarters. The weather was ideal, adding to the natural beauty of early spring at the Point. Among the throng of guests received by Mrs. Shipman, who was the hostess at the hop, were the following: The Misses Hart, Roe, Braden, Anne Davis, Hoyle, Wright, Florence Wright, Beebe, Gimpelinger, Tyler, Gageby, Cushing, Lieber, Page, Stone, Wynter, Poppleton, Hinrichs, Hamilton, Duval, Pollock, Barlow, Thornton, Whitman, Swan, Burr, Gould, Gray, Wilde, Forrester, Gallagher, Holland and Johnston.

The meeting of the Ladies' Reading Club was held at Mrs. Larned's on Thursday afternoon. "The Medici Queens" was the subject of the paper.

In anticipation of the enlargement of the encampment, made necessary by the increase in the number of cadets, work has been begun on the camp site. Trees are being set out, and greatly increased space will be given by the demolition of the modern part of Fort Clinton. The visit of the corps to the Buffalo Exposition will be one of the interesting features of the coming summer camp. It will occur in August and last about a fortnight.

The first football game scheduled for the present season will be played with the Union College nine on Saturday, April 20.

A large audience is expected to witness the production of "A Day in Japan" on Saturday evening.

Among recent visitors have been General Viele, Mrs. G. Le Roy Irwin, Miss Cushing, a guest of Mrs. Jervey; Miss Hart, a guest of the Misses Davis, and Miss Hoyle, a guest of Mrs. Landers.

During the past week an order has been issued assigning a new detail of officers to take the place of those to be relieved at the close of the present academic year. The following officers will be relieved: Capt. George E. Landers, Art. Corps, on duty in the department of chemistry, mineralogy and geology since Aug. 20, 1897; Capt. Jens Bugge, 28th Inf., formerly first lieutenant, 3d Inf., (to be relieved upon arrival of Lieutenant Heron), on duty in department of drawing since Aug. 20, 1898; 1st Lieut. George Blakely, Art. Corps, on duty since Aug. 20, 1896, and 1st Lieut. William R. Smith, Art. Corps, on duty in department of ordnance and gunnery since Nov. 11, 1895.

Lieut. Col. George B. Davis, on duty as professor of law and history since Aug. 20, 1895, has been relieved and ordered to duty in Washington. His successor, Major Edgar S. Dudley, will not report until Aug. 1. The tour of duty just completed is the third which Colonel Davis has served at the Academy since his graduation in 1871. His departure and that of his family will be very deeply regretted by their friends at the garrison.

The following are the officers of the new detail: Major Edwin St. J. Greble, A. A. Gen., Vois., captain, Artillery Corps, who will succeed Captain Treat as senior instructor of artillery tactics; Captain Treat is to succeed Lieutenant Colonel Hein as commandant on June 15; Colonel Hein to join his regiment as major, 3d Cav., on duty in the Philippines; Captain Horace M. Reeve, 3d Inf.; 1st Lieut. John C. Oakes, Engineers; 1st Lieut. Dennis E. Nolan, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Mortimer O. Bigelow, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Brooke Payne, Art. Corps; 1st Lieut. Johnson Hagood, Art. Corps; 1st Lieut. Robert S. Abernethy, Art. Corps; 1st Lieut. Albert J. Bowley, Art. Corps; 1st Lieut. Joseph S. Herron, Art. Corps.

The following is the list of appointments, made by the President of the members of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy in June next. While there will be no graduation, the usual drills and exercises, in which the second, third and fourth classes participate, will occur. Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. A., retired; Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U. S. A., retired; St. Clair McKelway, New York; Charles W. Elliot, Massachusetts; Benjamin Ide Wheeler, California; William H. Upman, Wisconsin, and St. George R. Fitzhugh, Virginia.

Capt. Charles P. Elliott, U. S. A., retired, recently assigned to the new position of inspector of buildings at West Point, has lately returned from Volunteer service in the Philippines. All of the new work at West Point will be under his supervision.

Lieutenant Braden has returned from a brief trip to Cuba, greatly improved in health.

Artillery drills were resumed on April 15 as the cadets' afternoon drill, and will be continued until May 15. The instruction will include the service of the mountain guns and a new Colt automatic machine gun.

A review of the Battalion of Cadets was given on Wednesday afternoon in honor of M. Cambon, the French Ambassador; M. Siegfried and a party of friends who had previously paid a visit to the foundry at Cold Spring. The members of the party, accompanied by Colonel Mills and Captain Barnum, were driven to the various points of interest about the post at the conclusion of the exercises.

Col. George B. Davis, who has been performing temporary duty in Washington, returned to the post on Wednesday.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio, Cal., April 11, 1901.

Among the passengers on the Kilpatrick which sailed for Manila on April 7 were: Mrs. R. H. Zauner and three children, Chaplain and Mrs. J. A. Potter, Mrs. Whitney, wife of Major Whitney; Mrs. Victor Emden, Mrs. H. A. Peed, Mrs. C. M. Jones, Mrs. C. G. Clifford, Mrs. T. Franklin and child, Miss Amy Franklin, Mrs. E. A. Melwick, Mrs. Charles Bernhardt, Mrs. Long, Mrs. T. T. Jackson, Mrs. J. H. Goldman and two children, Mrs. F. F. Otis and three children, Miss Estelle Hine and Miss Edith Richmond.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. A., (retired,) and his daughter, Miss Anna Lee, arrived from Richmond, Va., April 8, and are guests at the Occidental. They have come west on a pleasure trip and expect to spend some time in San Francisco.

Lieuts. Wilson G. Heaton, Joseph Watson, Basil N. Rittenhouse and John H. Ruff, Capt. James M. Burroughs, Edward Davis, Charles W. Van Way and Theodore Schultz, Lieuts. Tilman Campbell, Donald C. McClelland, Arthur N. Pickel, Solomon L. Jeffers and Major Charles L. Williams are among the officers visit-

ing the garrison and attending the examinations for promotion.

Major Carver Howland, of Angel Island, has been the recipient of many congratulations during the past week. His friends sincerely hope that his promotion will not take him from Angel Island.

The garrison has lost Miss Brower, one of the young ladies who has been so admired in both Army and civil circles. Miss Brower left April 8 for Paris, where she expects to study music. She possesses a beautiful voice, and before her year of study is finished, no doubt, there will be more than "one" lieutenant who will be waiting anxiously for her return. All of Miss Brower's friends wish her success, happiness and a speedy return.

Lieut. Harry F. Rethers has been made quartermaster of the camps in the garrison.

Capt. Colby M. Chester, U. S. N., who commanded the battleship Kentucky on her trip from New York to Hong Kong, arrived here April 8, and is at present a guest at the Occidental. In a few days he leaves for Washington, D. C.

Miss Mary Hobbs, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Chas. W. Hobbs, of Angel Island, has returned from a delightful visit to Redings, Cal.

A delightful theatre party was given by Miss Dunham and Miss Bull, two young ladies of San Francisco, on April 6. After the performance the guests, Mrs. Bull, Miss Bull, Miss Marie Wilson, Miss Florence Brower, Miss Helen Bull, Miss Corowel, Miss Dunham, Lieuts. Bettison, Berry, Brower and Jordan, Messrs. Lamont, Bull and Scott, enjoyed a delightful supper at the home of Miss Dunham.

Gen. Thomas J. Wood, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Wood arrived at the Palace April 7 to meet their son, who is returning from the Philippines on the transport Thomas.

One of the most brilliant weddings of the season was solemnized on the evening of April 10 in St. Luke's Episcopal Church, when Miss Charlotte Van Ouidt Cunningham, of San Francisco, became the wife of Lieut. Percy Myers Kessler. At the conclusion of the ceremony many friends went to the residence of the bride's parents, where a reception was held and an elaborate supper served. Lieut. and Mrs. Kessler left April 11 for their new home at Fort Casey. Lieut. Lloyd England was host at a bachelor's dinner on April 9 in honor of Lieutenant Kessler.

Mrs. Thomas Franklin sailed April 5 for Manila to join her husband. Mrs. Burroughs and her sister, Miss Miller, have gone to Benicia Barracks, where they will remain some days before leaving for Washington, D. C.

A. A. Surg. R. E. Williams, of Angel Island, is confined to his quarters suffering from a strained knee.

Miss McIsaac, of Chicago, while visiting Angel Island, is the guest of Miss Stoker. Lieut. Col. L. A. Matile, during his stay in the city, is at 2003 Steiner street.

The following officers registered at Army Headquarters during the past week: Major Jas. B. Houston, Capt. W. R. Van Tuyl, Capt. L. D. Greene, Major J. E. Sawyer, Capt. C. Anderson, Capt. Guy G. Bailey, Capt. F. J. Pursell and Capt. D. B. Taylor.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, April 15, 1901.

Col. and Mrs. Jesse M. Lee have issued invitations for a dinner on Thursday evening.

Lieutenants Smith, Meyer, Pillow, Dean, Prouty, Jordan and Lieutenant and Mrs. Keyes attended a party Friday evening, given by the young men of the city.

Miss Oels, of Columbus, Ohio, has returned home, after a several weeks' visit with Captain and Mrs. Allen.

The officers will issue invitations this week for a hop at Pope Hall.

An informal hop and reception were given Monday evening at the Club in honor of Miss Oels of Columbus, Ohio. There were a number of young ladies present from the city.

A number of the officers will attend the german to be given Thursday evening in the city at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James A. McGonigle by the young society matrons and young women.

NEW BARRACKS AT FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Speaking of the additions to be made to the Cavalry Barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Ky., to be constructed under the supervision of Major D. E. McCarthy, U. S. A., the Kansas City "Times" says that additions are to be made to the three cavalry barracks facing the main parade along the west side. To each of these buildings an addition will be placed from the west side, the building to conform to the letter T. These additions will provide a kitchen and dining hall for each organization, as well as additional barrack room. More barrack room is required to meet the increased strength of troop organizations and also to enable the authorities to do away with the post mess, allowing each company organization to manage its own. The set of quarters facing the guard house is not to be remodeled. This will be occupied by a mountain battery and has ample accommodations.

It is proposed to add an L to each end of the present infantry barracks. This structure, when once the new infantry barracks are completed, will give accommodation on the east end to a siege battery, in the center to a detachment of the Signal Corps and the west end for a company of Engineers.

Major McCarthy has been authorized to advertise for bids at once. The construction is to be hurried and every effort to be made to permit the occupancy of the buildings to be remodeled by next winter.

It is expected that in a short time Major McCarthy will receive information concerning additional allotments to be used for other construction at Fort Leavenworth along the lines recommended by the board of officers which met last year at the post under the direction of the Secretary of War.

QUARTER DECK AND FORECASTLE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Comdr. Edward B. Barry, U. S. N., charges me with "posing as being at all times in touch with the Navy," and also of seeking to make the training school at Newport into "a penal colony." As some thirty odd years is a pretty long time to continue "posing" on any subject, I take the first proposition as an unexpected compliment to my powers of persistence, and return thanks accordingly.

As to the second, it is a little surprising to find that there is an officer of command rank willing to regard

the pranks of the youngsters at Annapolis as on a par with the class of misdeeds for which people are sent to penal colonies. I simply contended that if a cadet breaks the hazing law he indicates by his disobedience his probable unfitness to continue in the "command" class for which he is being educated. My suggestion was to put him temporarily in the "obey" class (enlisted) for the purpose of demonstrating to him the nature of his error; this in preference to drastic summary dismissal. If the boy should be sent to Newport to get his lesson, the circumstance, according to Commander Barry, converts the place into a "penal colony."

Let us see. Does not Article 9 of the "Articles Governing the Navy" provide that any officer who absents himself from his command without leave, may, by the sentence of a court-martial, be reduced to the rating of an ordinary seaman? If sending a youngster to Newport for breaking the law through pure foolishness makes the training school into a "penal colony," into what does the foregoing Article potentially convert every forecastle in the Service? I leave Commander Barry to denounce this provision as another "ill-considered piece of demagogism" along with that of which he finds me guilty.

Meanwhile, to those who deplore the attitude of legislators toward some recent opinions of the fine officers on the relations of quarter-deck and forecastle, and who seek an explanation for the antagonism created in Congress, such outpourings as this of Commander Barry may perhaps be illuminating. There are instances, moreover, in which "the sword is mightier than the pen," and possibly some people may think that the captain of the Vicksburg, whom we are all acclaiming just now for his especially brilliant work in helping catch Mr. Aguinaldo, supplies one of them.

PARK BENJAMIN.

WARRANT OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Are hospital stewards included in the bill introduced by Mr. Depew (S. 5189) to create the rank of warrant officer in the United States Army for the benefit of the post non-commissioned staff officers? This class of men in the Army has been too long neglected, and all officers who have been brought into close contact with them will agree with me that Mr. Depew's bill should receive the hearty support of the War Department.

In my opinion the duties of a hospital steward are of equal, if not more, importance than those of other members of the non-commissioned staff, inasmuch as on many occasions in both field and post they are called upon to give professional aid to their brother soldiers, in many instances in cases of life or death.

To gain a hospital steward's warrant one has to pass a competitive written examination embracing the following subjects: Arithmetic, materia medica, pharmacy, care of sick and ward management, minor surgery and first aid, and elementary hygiene in addition to an oral examination which includes Hospital Corps drill, mess management, clerical work, knowledge of regulations, nursing, dispensary work, extraction of teeth, etc.

The following are the words of one who stands high in the Medical Department of the Army: "The hospital steward must be an efficient disciplinarian, expert clerk, accurate arithmetician, and a trustworthy pharmacist, with as much knowledge of materia medica, therapeutics, and minor surgery as will enable him to give sound advice and suitable treatment in the minor ailments and accidents which in civil life rely on the resources of domestic medicine or on the knowledge of the nearest pharmacist; in addition, he must have that higher knowledge, for use in the wards, which enables the experienced nurse to appreciate the condition of those who are seriously ill, that their improvement may be fostered and all harmful influence excluded. At small posts, during the temporary absence of the surgeon, the unforeseen casualties and even many of the exigencies of military life impose duties upon him the satisfactory performance of which may be of the first importance to the individual concerned."

HOSPITAL STEWARD.

SORE OVER LOSS OF THE CANTEN.

The "Patriotic Review" for April published a letter from Corporal F. B. Wilson, 46th Inf., U. S. Vols., written at Corregidor Island, P. I., which shows that it is not alone the Regular who realizes the injury done by the abolition of the canteen. Corporal Wilson says: "I have had some experience in the canteen in these islands, and can freely say that people at home who are trying to down the canteen know not what they are doing. If they desire to know the true state of affairs on that subject they should come out here and get a bit of experience. There is a lady here from California working among the boys, and she belongs to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She has been here a long time, and understands the canteen far better than her sisters at home. She is in favor of the canteen for she has been where there was none and found such a difference as to convert her at once in its favor. You have no idea how the Regulars feel about this. It will affect us but little, as we will soon be out of the Army, but we sympathize with the poor chaps way down on the line where nothing but poisonous stuff is obtainable. The Regulars are justly sore over the matter, and they have a right to be."

From the "Civil and Military Gazette" of India we take these two anecdotes of the new King of England which it vouched for as previously unpublished: On proceeding from Osborne to London on the day of accession to be proclaimed, King Edward saw that the ensign on the Royal yacht was at half-mast, so he asked Admiral Hotham the reason of this, and then, on hearing the only possible explanation, said "But I am not dead yet!" Again, the senior officer in the southern district in the absence of the general went to the King to hand over the keys of the fortress, and in doing so, said: "Has Your Majesty any orders for me?" "Yes," said Edward Rex, "get mourning band put on your great-coat!"

From Fort Hamilton, New York, April 15, 1901, Gottlieb Densable writes to us saying: "I wish most heartily to thank the officers and men of the garrison here for their kindness and generosity to me on the occasion of the recent death of my wife and helpmate. I am deeply grateful for their sympathy during her illness and for the very generous financial aid at the time of death."

THE CAVALRY DRILL REGULATIONS.

In the "Journal of the Military Service Institution" for September, 1900, Capt. John Bigelow writes on "Cavalry Drill Regulations" and cannot fail to have attracted the attention and commanded the interest of cavalry officers and non-commissioned officers who may have seen his article.

In the main, his criticisms are just, and remove all doubt, if any existed, that the regulations need careful revision and correction.

To point out all defects would require exhaustive examination, and to suggest proper corrections would demand much time and careful study.

But a squadron or troop commander has almost daily experience of such faults as arise in ordinary drills in close or extended order, though he seldom notices such as exist in paragraphs of rare application. The former are far more important as well as more troublesome, but the latter present themselves when occasion offers, and that either should be numerous in a drill book is of serious consequence.

In this paper attention is invited to about 90 paragraphs, containing defects more or less important, and to suggested corrections which may or may not be appropriate.

29. The second sentence implies that movements executed by the numbers are confined to the manual of arms. This is not true. The sentence might read: "To execute movements in detail, the instructor commands, by the numbers, when motions are executed as above till he commands, 'without the numbers,' or passes to movements not divided in motions."

35. The first five words of fifth sentence are either sufficient or untrue. If sufficient, the rest of the words in the sentence should be struck out; if untrue, they themselves should be erased.

42. There should be only one way of executing about face, and that prescribed for officers being best, should be adopted for all.

43. There should be but one way of saluting with the hand; all should use hand furthest from person saluted.

62. Saber belt and carbine sling are obsolete. They are no longer in ordnance supply table.

63. The manual of the carbine is meant, and it should be so stated. "Manual of arms" may mean that of the saber or the pistol.

66. Part relating to carbine sling should be struck out.

68. Last word should be "down," not "up."
69. Strike out "elbows near the body" as conflicting with the three preceding words, "arms hanging naturally."

80. Whole should be struck out.

81. Whole should be struck out.

90. Read "down" for "up" and vice versa.

92. Read "down" for "up."

96. Same.

98. Read "up" for "down."

99. Read "down" for "up."

100. Same.

101. Same.

113. After "piece" insert "and look at the officer."

114. After "stock" insert "and looking at the officer."

123. The carbine sling being obsolete, considerable change is necessary here. Strike out clause beginning in fourth line with "except" and ending in fifth with "carbine."

Between sixth and seventh lines insert the following sentence: "To unbutton flap, hold muzzle between thumb and forefinger of left hand as in parade rest, unbutton flap with right hand and resume order."

In eleventh line strike out "slings carbine," substituting therefore "orders arms." In seventeenth line after parenthesis, insert "holding muzzle as above," and in the eighteenth line strike out "draws saber," substituting "resumes order." Strike out next eleven lines, substituting following: "When the inspector again approaches the right, all execute first motion of inspection saber (see par. 206a); each man executes second motion as the inspector comes in front, and the third as he leaves him."

124. Strike out whole paragraph and substitute following: "If armed with carbine and saber only, the inspection is conducted as above, omitting all that relates to pistol."

125. In second line strike out "as in par. 123." After fourth line add following sentence: "In these cases saber is inspected as in par. 206."

133. A mere reference to 33 would suffice.

138. Line next to last is a repetition of 3.

151. Last line but two; strike out "held at the trail," substituting "raised slightly" (see Fifth under 120).

155, 160, 161 and 162. In announcing guide, commands conform neither to second sentence of 153 nor to 3. In each case command should be "guide (right or left)."

178. Change "down" to "up."

After 206 add following sentence: "This method is used either mounted or under 125."

206a. 1. Inspection. 2. Saber. Unhook Saber. (Two) Grasp scabbard with left hand at upper band; bring hilt a little forward and raise forearm horizontal, elbow by side. (Three) Hook up saber and drop left hand. At (two) Inspector draws, examines and returns blade, or limits inspection to scabbard and visible parts. This method is used under 123 and 124.

207. For clause beginning "thumb," ninth line, and ending "others," eleventh line, substitute "gripe in full grasp."

216. Strike out fourth and fifth lines, substituting following: "When mounted, the saber is attached to left side of saddle."

289. Strike out clause beginning in ninth line with "lariat" and ending in tenth with "ring," substituting following: "Lariat coiled and fastened with a thong of near cantle-ring, passing under near stirrup-strap, free end snapped in halter ring." Strike out lines 6, 7, 8 and 9, p. 102.

304. In first line, after "rest," insert "and at ease," change "command" to "commands" and "is" to "are." In fifth line change the command to "1. Route Orders, 2. March."

Strike out ninth and tenth lines. In eleventh line, after "mounted," insert "at a halt," and after "ease," insert "or being in march, at the commands, 1. At ease, 2. March." These changes are necessary to conform to 36.

374. Strike out third line. Strike out parenthesis in fourth line.

375. In first line strike out "slings carbine" and substitute "places carbine in scabbard," and strike out all after first sentence.

377. Substitute "scabbard" for "boot."

378. Should be struck out.

379. Substitute "scabbard" for "boot."

385. Substitute "up" for "down."

393. Make at end following reference: "(See 206a)."

397. For "face to the front, and unsling carbine," (lines 6 and 7) substitute following: "Pass by head to off side, get carbine, return to near side, and order arms." In ninth line, strike out "does not unsling

carbine" and substitute following: "passes by head to off side, puts carbine in scabbard, and returns to place." Strike out tenth and eleventh lines.

417. Strike out "canter" wherever it occurs and substitute "trot."

419, 425, 426 and 427. These should all conform to 418 and 3.

494. First line should begin: "In close order, the instructor," etc. Add, at end, following: "In extended order the post of instructor is two yards in rear of center."

505. To commands as given, should be added: "Or, 1. To (so many) yards extend (or close). 2. Guide right (or left). 3. March."

506. To commands given, add, "Or, 1. Forward, 2. Guide right (or left), 3. March."

508. To commands given in seventh and eighth lines add, "Or, 1. By the right (or left) flank, 2. March, 3. Guide right (or left)."

510. Between fifth and sixth lines insert following: "If the guide is to be right or left, the instructor adds to commands given, 3. Guide right (or left)."

512. At end of fourth line add "when practicable." At end of ninth line, add "and count fours." In twelfth and thirteenth lines strike out "counting fours if necessary." Strike out fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth lines, as unnecessary.

514. In first line strike out "or rally."

527. Add, at end, "1 and 3 would give reins to 2 and 4, respectively; 2 and 4 to 1 and 3."

528. For "sling carbine," wherever it occurs, substitute "put carbine in scabbard." Add, at end, "or may cause troopers to wait till horses are brought up."

531. In second and third lines, strike out words "on either shoulder, muzzle elevated, or at the trail," and substitute "in any position, muzzle well raised or down."

Strike out rest of third line, beginning with "on drill" and also all of fourth line. This last clause teaches a wrong principle; men should be required to do on drill as they should in battle.

632. Command should be "1. Route order, 2. March." In last line command should be "1. At ease, 2. March."

656. In second line, after "order," insert reference "(See 494)."

659. Strike out first two clauses, second sentence, and substitute following: "The normal interval between groups allows four yards per man, and group leaders will estimate intervals accordingly."

660. At end after "base," add "and is halted on line by leader."

666. After "front into line," in third and fifth lines, insert "at a trot;" after "front," in fourth line, insert "till halted by captain." And, at end, add following: "If the command be 'trot,' or 'gallop,' each rear group executes front into line when its leading four is abreast of base."

668. Strike out whole paragraph and substitute: "If while forming line of groups captain wishes to deploy skirmishers, he commands: '1. As skirmishers, 2. Guide right (or left), 3. March.' Groups on line deploy at once; each of the others when it has its interval. If executed from column of fours, rear groups deploy with out forming line. Par. 8 applies, except that when base is halted, other groups, after deploying, maintain trot till they arrive on line; and when base moves at a trot, other groups resume gallop as soon as deployed, and maintain it till they arrive on line."

672. Strike out whole of last sentence beginning "If a," etc. Unnecessary after 668.

673. Commands should be: "1. On (such) platoon (or squad such platoon) to (so many) yards extend (or close). 2. March." Add, at end, following sentence: "When executed on the march, all dress on the base group without command."

674. Commands should be, "1. On (such) platoon (or squad such platoon) to (so many) yards extend (or close). 2. March." At end add following sentence: "The designated group extends or closes on its center."

676. In fourth line between "executed" and "by" insert "habitually on the center."

677. Add at end: "The rally is habitually on the center."

678. Between fourth and fifth lines insert: "If base be on right (or left) captain commands: 1. Forward, 2. Guide right (or left), 3. March."

679. Between first and second lines insert: "If base be on right (or left) captain adds: 3. Guide right (or left)."

686. Strike out whole paragraph and substitute following: "In forming line of groups, dismount, the normal interval allows two yards per man, and group leaders estimate intervals accordingly."

733. Strike out whole paragraph and substitute: "The line of fours is a line of troops in columns of fours with intervals of troop front and four yards."

737. At end, add "Par. 8 applies."

740. Strike out whole explanation and substitute: "At second command captain, second troop cautions: 'continue march,' captain to right commands: '1. Left oblique, 2. Trot (or gallop); captains to left command: '1. Right oblique, 2. Trot (or gallop).'"

At command 'march,' designated troop continues march; others oblique at increased gait, get interval, and, then, march forward abreast and take gait of designated troop. If at halt, captains give necessary commands to put troops in march. If marching at gallop, designated troop takes trot. Line of fours is formed from mass in similar manner, major commanding: '1. On (such) troop, 2. Line of fours, 3. March.' If designated troop be on right (or left), major adds to commands, '4. Guide right (or left).'"

764. In third line strike out "four" and substitute "eight."

775. Add, "Par. 8 applies."

795. At end, after "apply," add following: "except that when base is halted, other troops after deploying, continue the trot till they come on line; and when base moves at a trot, others resume gallop as soon as deployed, and move up on line."

796. At end, add "Par. 8 applies as in 795."

797. Strike out whole paragraph and substitute the following: "Being in line of groups, major deploys skirmishers as explained for troop (Par. 667)."

Add following new paragraph: "797a. While forming line of groups, to deploy skirmishers, major commands: 1. As skirmishers, 2. Guide right (or left), 3. March. Groups on line deploy; those of troops already broken, deploy on obtaining interval, and, if in column of fours, without forming line; unbroken troops deploy under 670, if in line, or 671, if in column of fours. Par. 8 applies, as in 795 and 668."

798. Add "Par. 8 applies as in 795."

800. Add, "Par. 8 applies as in 795 and 798."

803. Strike out "or rally" in first and last lines; and change commands to read: "1. Assemble by troop, 2. March."

Add new paragraph: "80a. To rally by troop, 1. Rally by troop (676)."

805. In fourth line after "right" insert "and halts."

849. Add, at end, "In line of masses major takes post 20 yards in front of center of his squadron." In

line of masses place of major is nowhere fixed in "The Regiment."

873. In fifth line change "twelve" to "sixteen."

908. In fourth and fifth lines strike out "by the heads of columns," and in eighth line strike out "changes direction half left" and substitutes "marches forward."

920. In fourth line after "to" read "Par. 819 and 823," instead of as given.

1024. In third line after "review" change semicolon to period. Strike out second clause and substitute: "Commanders of all organizations and their staffs return sabre immediately after placing themselves on right of reviewing officer."

1097. Strike out ninth, tenth and eleventh lines, p. 4313, and substitute: "While inspecting troop, or accompanying inspector, captain returns sabre whether mounted or dismounted."

1101. After fourth line, add, "If it follows review, major causes sabers to be returned before commanding: 'Prepare for inspection.'" In second line, p. 435, after "stiff," add "and on approach of inspector salutes him."

1103. In second line after "distance" insert "sabers returned." And in eighteenth line, after "column," insert "and on approach of inspector salutes him."

1107. In fourteenth line, "a sergeant of the escort," should be changed for, "the right principal guide;" and in sixteenth, seventeenth, and twenty-second lines, "sergeant" should be changed for "right principal guide," to agree with lines 10 and 11.

J. C. GRESHAM, Captain, 7th Cav.
Columbia Barracks, Cuba, March 23, 1901.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. G. C.—For information as to buying the discharge of a soldier apply to the Adjutant General's Office, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., inclosing stamped addressed envelope for reply. Give particulars as to date of enlistment, branch of service soldier is serving in, etc.

M.—Address "Depot Quartermaster, U. S. A., Army Building, 39 Whitehall street, New York City."

G. R.—The three 1st Lieutenants you name were promoted to captains. Dwyer, Brookes and F. W. Smith were all graduated from West Point in 1885. This promotion is of course much more rapid than of yore.

YORK.—The act of Congress approved March 3, 1901, to which you refer reads: "Toward the enlargement of Governor's Island, \$200,000; and for the erection of storehouses and other necessary buildings, in accordance with the plan reported by a board composed of Major Gen. John R. Brooke, Col. George L. Gillespie and Col. Amos S. Kimball, \$60,000; in all, \$260,000." The money is not, however, available until July 1, 1901.

C. W. L.—Is it admissible or allowable to wear service stripes on fatigue uniform? Answer.—No, only upon both sleeves of the uniform dress coat below the elbow.

B. DE H.—Your question is somewhat confusing in the matter of "preparing for roll call," but at any rate the established practice is as follows: When the company has fallen in under arms it is brought to the right shoulder. The 1st sergeant commands, "Prepare for roll call, march;" the rear rank falls back to 36 inches; each man brings his piece to the order as his name is called.

D. F.—The addition of "U. S. A." after the name of Capt. Warren C. Beach in a recent issue was a clerical error. Capt. Beach resigned from the Army June 1, 1886.

F. E. M.—A soldier enlisting at Fort Clark, Tex., and honorably discharged on expiration of term of service in the Philippines would receive, under the act approved May 26, 1890, Government transportation and subsistence only from the Philippines to San Francisco, Cal., and 4 cents per mile from the latter place to Fort Clark, Tex., 1,787 miles, \$71.48.

INQUIRER.—The "Manual for Quartermasters Serving in the Field," prepared by Capt. D. E. McCarthy, A. Q. M., U. S. A., can be obtained at the Army and Navy Journal office, price 50 cents per copy.

W. A. C. writes: My company was drilling in the manual of arms by the numbers, the command, "Cease firing," not being given; does that command throw off the numbers or do you hold the piece three inches from the ground until the command, "Two"? Answer.—No. Tactics say, take the order as from charge bayonets. First motion, lower the piece three inches from the ground; second motion, lower it to the ground.

GUNNER.—The position of chief of artillery carries no higher rank with it than Col. Randolph has. The law providing for the position says: "The chief of artillery shall be selected and detailed by the President from the colonels of artillery."

C.—You may apply for your discharge by way of favor through your commanding officer, but we doubt that the War Department will favorably consider it, as the present rule seems to be to hold men to their contract of enlistment.

CONSTANT READER.—You will have to watch the official dispatches for the information you desire. The transport Garroff left Manila March 9 for San Francisco and is due there now. The Grant sailed from Manila March 23, and is due at San Francisco the latter part of the present month.

W. O. D. asks: (1) At regimental guard mount which sergeant gives the commands, "Parade rest" and "Attention," at the time specified in the drill regulations? Is it the senior 1st sergeant of the regiment or the sergeant first on the line? Answer.—The senior 1st sergeant (see Par. 723 Drill Regulations). (2) Which is the customary way for a detail to come on the line, by the left flank or by detail front? Answer.—By detail front would be the most proper.

T. Z. A.—Sailors whose time of enlistment expires while they are abroad are furnished with transportation and subsistence home. A man who enlists at a home port on the Atlantic coast, and who may be discharged on the Pacific coast, is furnished with transportation to the Atlantic coast, and vice versa. If you send us the name of the party you desire information about we will try and get it for you.

RICHARD.—Write to the Superintendent of the U. S. M. A., West Point, N. Y., for a pamphlet giving full particulars as to examinations of candidates for appointment as cadets.

READER.—At this writing no date as to the sailing of the 4th Vol. Inf. from Manila had been decided upon, but it should sail within the next six weeks.

W. N.—(1) Does the answer to "R. W. V." March 21, apply to calling the roll both when the company is under arms and when without arms? Answer.—Under arms only. (2) Is the command, "Prepare for roll call, march," given before or after bringing the company to a right shoulder? Answer.—After the company is brought to the right shoulder arms.

MEDICAL asks: Are hospital stewards included in the bill introduced by Mr. Depew (S. 6189) to create the rank of warrant officers in the U. S. Army for the benefit of the post non-commissioned staff officers? Answer.—They are not included in the bill. Only post, ordnance, commissary and quartermaster sergeants are provided for. This bill was referred to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs and never reported.

D. B. M.—(1) In "Charge bayonets" is it necessary for the barrel to be on top? Answer.—Yes. (2) In going from trail to order should the piece be steadied by the left hand? Answer.—No. (3) Being at order and the command is "Fire by company, point blank; company load, ready, aim, fire," when should the movement begin? Answer.—At "Fire by company," at which command the pieces are loaded. The command "Load" is not given. (4) Being at order and the command be "Fire by company, company ready, aim, fire," when should the movement begin? Answer.—At command "Fire by company."

(5) Are the above commands (3, 4) correct for close-order drill? Answer.—Yes. (6) Being in column of fours, quick time, can the command be given, "On right into line double time"? If so, how is it executed. Answer.—The

company takes double time; leading four turn to the right, advance, company distance, when halted by captain; the other four turn to the right, opposite their place, advance to the line in double time and halt on the line; dress to the right. (7) Being in column fours, double time, how should "On right into line" be executed? Answer.—Same as in quick time. (8) Can the command "Cease firing" be given at company drill in close order? Answer.—Yes. (9) At command "Order arms" when piece is at ready, should the cartridge be ejected before bringing the piece to order? Answer.—Hammers should be placed on safety notch.

W. A. H.—The rank of Asa Bird Gardner, U. S. A., retired, is that of major. He at one time held the position of professor of law at the Military Academy, which gave him the pay and allowances of a lieutenant colonel, but not the rank. In his work on the military laws of the United States Lieut. Col. George B. Davis, Deputy Judge Advocate General, U. S. A., who now holds the position at the Military Academy formerly filled by Major Gardner, says: "The professors of the Military Academy do not belong to the staff of the Army within the meaning of Sec. 1,205, Revised Statutes, since they have no military rank or grade. The fact that they are authorized by the President to wear the uniform of the rank as of which they are paid does not invest them with such rank. This can be given them by Congress alone." The Attorney General has decided that the professors of the Academy are commissioned officers of the Army, whose pay and allowances are similar to those of lieutenant colonel and colonel and who are entitled to pensions as such (17 Opin. Att. Gen., 359). So it would be perfectly proper to address the officer in question as "Major."

PRIVATE, U. S. M. C.—An enlisted man who has served two years and is a non-commissioned officer should apply to the commandant of the Marine Corps for appointment, and if his record is good he will be allowed to take examination. Write to the War Department for circular regarding appointment to U. S. Marine Corps.

J. B. asks: Will you kindly inform me if there has ever been an order issued in the U. S. Army requiring corporals to retain the piece at the right shoulder in changing sentinels? Answer.—No.

VOLUNTEER asks: When a regiment of volunteers is mustered out are captains allowed to retain one copy of muster-in-rolls? Answer.—They are not "allowed" by orders, but very often do so for their own subsequent convenience. We know of no objection to this being done.

W. A. asks: If to join the U. S. Regulars, the cavalry branch of the Army, is it necessary to be able to ride a horse? Answer.—It is not necessary at the time of enlistment; instruction in horsemanship is given to recruits later.

ARTILLERIST.—One change in the recent G. O. on the subject of target practice with coast artillery is that hereafter instead of regimental boards of examination to ascertain qualified gunners, the board of examination in each Department shall consist of the Department artillery inspector, an artillery officer serving in the Department, and the company commander. This change was necessary owing to the organization of the artillery into an artillery corps.

H. D.—We are not prepared to gainsay the dictum that "officers should be with their regiments" wherever they may be, but circumstances alter cases, and we dissent from your aspersions that those who are now with their regiments on foreign service are in the main "shirks."

P. S. H. asks if a regular soldier who had enlisted previous to the outbreak of the Spanish-American war and who served with his regiment in Cuba, is entitled to two months' extra pay, and if so, how can he collect the same. Answer.—He is entitled to two months' extra pay, and can collect the same by application to the War Department through the proper channels.

H. C. H.—Hospital Corps men are in no case entitled to discharge under the order and the paragraph referred to. No dates are specified in the order, which simply provides for the organization of the present Volunteer Army and states that enlistments in the same shall be for a period of two years and four months, and that all shall be discharged by June 30, 1901. All men who enlisted in this Volunteer Army are to be mustered out by June 30, 1901, no matter when they enlisted, after passage of act providing for Volunteer increase.

J. M. D. asks: (1) Are sergeants in the general recruiting service appointed under Sec. 31 of the new Army bill eligible for promotion to grade of post G. M. sergeants? Answer.—Yes; all other requirements, of course, being fulfilled. (2) What is the scope of the examination for promotion to the grade named? Answer.—A good common school education, a knowledge of the Army Regulations and the preparation of papers pertaining to the Q. M. D. Read also G. O. 2, A. G. O., Jan. 3, 1888.

C. W. S.—The appointments of dental surgeons are made upon recommendation of the Surgeon General of the Army, to whom application should be made. The appointee is ordered before a board meeting at Washington, D. C., for competitive examination, which if he passes successfully, qualifies him for a contract of two years duration with a salary of \$1,800 per annum.

I. asks: (1) In the case of an enlisted man or apprentice who has been before a naval court-martial at Manila and sentenced to a certain number of months' imprisonment in the naval prison at Cavite, which term of imprisonment was (in connection with the approval of the proceedings) reduced to a less number of months by the commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Station, does the said commander-in-chief thereafter have power to further reduce the term of imprisonment? Answer.—Yes. (2) Does the Navy Department at Washington have power, for reasons shown, to further reduce the number of months' imprisonment? Answer.—Yes.

S. W. C. asks: (1) Was the \$120,000 asked for by the engineers for filling in Fort Delaware granted by the last session or was it included in the River and Harbor bill? Answer.—No, nor was it included in the River and Harbor bill. (2) What was the amount appropriated for fortifying Fort Mifflin? Answer.—Nothing. (3) Who is the engineer officer in charge of this work and his address? Answer.—There is no officer in charge of such work.

T. W. H.—(1) On page 253 of Wagner's (Service of Security and Information) under rear guard drill, read the following: "Upon the receipt of the order to form a company as a rear guard, its captain halts it, and if it is not already in that formation, forms it in column of fours facing the enemy." Does that mean that the captain in order to halt his company and face it to the rear, gives the command "column left" and column left again, so as to bring the right of the company nearest the enemy, or does the command "fours left about" and bring the left of his company nearest the enemy? Answer.—The captain commands "halt" and "fours right or left about, march, company halt." (2) In column of fours at command "on left into line" as each set of fours execute left turn, or wheel, am I to be understood as left guide and (last one to arrive on the line to complete movement) that I, as left guide, should hasten to the right of front rank of last set of fours before they arrive on line in order to halt and execute the order arms with that set, or should I come on the line individually and after last set of fours had arrived there? Answer.—The left guide places himself on the left of the last four after it has halted individually.

T. N. G. asks: (1) In coming to the order by the numbers should you hold the piece with the hand or the first two fingers and thumb? Answer.—With the hand. (2) In applying Par. 48, 142 and 150, drilling by numbers, would it break the numbers? Answer.—Yes. (3) Would kneeling and lying down load and charge bayonets break the numbers? Answer.—Charge bayonets would not. (4) If the command load be given and then the command order arms, followed by several other commands, and then the command load again, would it be proper to open chamber and re-load, or come to the position of load? Answer.—It would be an improper command. (5) How should sentinels on post at night salute an officer after challenging and recognizing. Answer.—Present arms. (6) Can the command aim be given after recover without the command arms? Answer.—It should not.

MAIL ITEMS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

The quieting down of the rebellion in the island of Panay was not effected without some hard work which really began on December 1, 1900, on the arrival of reinforcements. On December 5 Co. K, 6th Inf., arrived at Calivo, and two days later the campaign on the northern part of the island began and continued almost without intermission until nearly the middle of February. About the same time that Co. K arrived, the 38th Vol. Inf. reached Iloilo, and a general policing up of the island began. The Americans divided their forces into several columns, to each of which was assigned a portion of the troublesome territory. When the Americans were close after the roving bands of insurgents in the Calivo district, the latter assembled their forces and sent part of them to a high mountain near Macato while the remainder went to San Dimas and began fortifying the peaks there.

The insurgents made an excellent selection of a position when they occupied the mountain near Macato, as it was a natural fortification. They strengthened it by building breastworks, and by placing large stones on the edge of the declivity, which was on three sides of the mountain, and up which the attacking party must come. Many of the rocks were placed quite on the edge of the declivity, in such a position as to require but little effort to send them thundering down the mountain side, crushing to shapeless masses any foes that might be in their path. Others, hanging over the edge, were held in place by ropes. After the Americans took the place they severed some of these ropes, and the rocks went crashing down into the valley below. This position seemed almost impregnable. One company of the 44th Vol. Inf. attempted to take it, says the Manila "Times," but were forced to desist when the rocks came down on them.

Towards the middle of January reinforcements arrived in the shape of detachments of the 19th Inf., 44th Vol. Inf., and Batt. G, 6th Art., the latter bringing two field pieces. The insurgent fortification, apparently all but impregnable to infantry, could not avail against the thoracic shells which the 6th Artillery guns hurled into them. Scarcely had the cannon opened up when the defenders of the mountain sought safety in flight. A few days later, the Americans took one of the cannon and went out to visit their insurgent friends at the San Demas stronghold. A couple of shells had the desired effect. The insurgents did not stop to oppose the Americans, but fled to the mountains beyond. During the recent campaigning the Americans had no men killed in action, but one man was injured, Sergeant Shelato, Co. C, 6th Inf., who was wounded in the right arm by a dart from an insurgent trap. This kind of injury is rare among the records of wounds in the Philippines.

One of the recent mysteries of the Pasig river at Manila was the death of Sergt. W. E. Caplinger, Battery A, 6th Art., whose body was found in the river on Feb. 18. He had drowned in four feet of water and the only mark of injury on him was a bruise on the crown of his head. The sergeant was a non-drinker and his comrades were puzzled and grieved over his death. He was studying hard for examination for a commission and his friends were sure he would get it.

A correspondent of the Boston "Globe" recounting the work of the 26th Vol. Inf., on the island up to May 26, 1900, gives this as the casualties inflicted on the Filipinos: 26th regiment, 429 killed, 335 wounded, and 670 prisoners; Battalion 6th Inf., 5, 16 and 3 respectively: 18th Inf., 57, 10 and 3; 1st Battalion 19th Inf., 16, 14 and 16; 2d Battalion 44th Vol. Inf., 24, 53 and no prisoners, the total for all the commands mentioned being 531 killed, 428 wounded and 692 prisoners. The 26th has lost two officers since its organization, Lieut. Roy Fernald, drowned, and Lieut. Max Wagner, killed in action. Of its Lieut. Colonel, Joseph T. Dickman, the correspondent, says: "He is one of the best equipped officers in the Service. He is a captain in the 8th Cavalry and is a type of the keen, careful, dashing American soldier." The 26th is a Massachusetts regiment and the "Globe" refers to the good fortune that came to it when in command of it was placed Col. Edmund Rice, "who twice in his career had conducted Massachusetts regiments home from the front, the first time at the head of the old 19th, which was conspicuous at Gettysburg, and again as Colonel of the 6th, which took part in the Porto Rican campaign."

Colonel Hood's measures for the pacification of the Aparri district, to which we referred at length in our issue of April 13th, find great assistance in the social accomplishments and graces of his subordinates. Here, for instance, we find in the Aparri "News," an account of a brilliant wedding in the city of Camalanigan of two distinguished Filipinos, in which occurs this paragraph: "After the guests were seated, wines and liquors were passed around and Major Wygant and Lieutenant Castle acting as toast-masters of the occasion, toasted the bride and groom, while in the meantime the band boys were pulling corks on 'A. B. C.'s." The district commander, Colonel Hood, with a large number of the officers and ladies and the band of the 16th Inf., left Aparri on the Raleigh to attend the wedding. At the landing place the party was met by the president and his subordinates. The Camalanigan band and the native police who were lined up on either side of the street presented arms to the Colonel and his staff.

A procession was formed and proceeded to the house of the bride, led by the 16th Inf. band and followed by Colonel Hood and staff, the ladies and officers from Aparri, and a large crowd of natives, with the native band. Upon arrival at the house the party was met by the bride, who was a buxom looking beauty of seventeen summers and who was the recipient of many bows from the imposing looking members of the staff as she chatted pleasantly with the Colonel, who did not seem at all displeased with the little lady's evident pride in being the object of the District Commander's gallant attentions. The diminutive groom was so awed by the magnificence of the officers that he kept in the background and manifested great satisfaction when the handsome officers departed. Among others in the party were Capt. C. L. Beckurts, Capt. T. M. Moody, Capt. J. Newton, Lieut. C. W. Castle, Lieut. B. T. Simmons, Asst. Surgeon and Mrs. G. A. Skinner, Lieut. R. H. Hearn, Lieut. D. B. Lyon, Mrs. G. G. Palmer, Miss Richmond and several officers from the gunboat Quiros.

An unusual and fatal accident is reported from Aparri, Luzon. Private Smedley, Co. I, 16th Inf., a member of the mounted detachment, was riding a vicious "bucker" as Lal-loc, on Feb. 16, when the horse fell in such a way as to catch his rider underneath and crush him in a shocking manner. Smedley was taken to the hospital at Aparri and died on Feb. 20.

STATE TROOPS.

The following are the assignments to the Camp of Instruction at Peekskill, N. Y.: June 1 to 8, Squadron A and Troop C; June 8 to 15, 23d Regiment and 1st Battery; June 15 to 22, 7th Regiment and 2d Battery; June 22 to 29, 1st Regiment of Separate companies. The instructions will be conducted on the same lines as last year, viz: each organization going out on a three days' practice march from the permanent camp, to Lake Mohegan, and having three days' instruction in extended order and other drills at the permanent camp. It is possible there may be a change relative to the assignment of batteries, but the above is the schedule as at present decided upon.

Dates for rifle practice at Creedmoor, N. Y., have been assigned by the several Brigade commanders as follows: May 2, 1st and 2d Batteries, and 1st Signal Corps; May 3d, 2d Signal Corps, 3d Battery and Troop C; May 4, Squadron A; May 6 and 7, 13th Regt.; May 8, 8th Regt.; May 9, 14th Regt.; May 10, 47th Regt.; May 11, 23d Regt.; May 13 and 14, 12th Regt.; May 15 and 16, 7th Regt.; May 17, 71st Regt.; May 18, 69th Regt.; May 20, 4th, 11th and 17th Sep. Cos.; May 21, 22d Regt.; May 22, 9th Regt.; May 23 and 24, Naval Militia. The old system of company volleys has been abolished, and in its place company skirmish firing has been substituted at silhouette targets representing figures of men standing, kneeling and prone. The firing will be conducted over ranges from 450 to 300 yards, advancing and retiring in double time. The same system is prescribed for the other State ranges, and is a move in the right direction. The practice at Creedmoor will be under the supervision of Col. N. B. Thurston.

Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, 5th Brigade, N. Y., reviewed the 2d Battery at its armory on the evening of April 16 in the presence of a large audience. The exercises of the evening following the review included a battery drill with Brevet Major Wilson in command, Lieutenants Sherry and Jacobus commanding platoons, and a Gatling gun drill with Lieutenant Sherry in command. The battery appeared in the best of form, and all the evolutions were executed in a most excellent manner. There was an interesting event following the review, when General Smith, on behalf of the officers and members of the battery, presented Major Wilson with a very handsome sword and belt as a token of esteem. Major Wilson, who is now on his 33d year of continuous service in the guard, was taken completely by surprise, and accepted the handsome gift in a neat little speech. Other surprises were to Lieutenant Sherry, who has served some eighteen years, he being presented with a handsome sword and belt by the battery, while Lieut. W. L. Flanagan, who has served over 20 years in the Guard and was in a Volunteer battery during the Spanish War, was the recipient of a handsome gold-headed cane, presented by members of the mounted platoon which he commanded recently at the military manoeuvres in Madison Square Garden, and also a long service medal by the battery. Lieut. A. F. Jacobus, who has been a member of the Guard since 1899, and Asst. Surg. A. F. Brugman, who joined the battery in 1895, were presented with gold spurs. 1st Sergt. Muhfeld, Sergt. Love and Artificer Moss were presented with revolvers for 10 years' service. Trumpeter Allen was presented with a pair of gold sleeve buttons, and 66 members of the battery were presented with badges for qualifying as marksmen with small arms. Among the many guests present were Gen. W. D. Whipple, U. S. A.; Col. A. Piper, U. S. A.; Capt. C. L. Phillips, U. S. Art.; Gen. G. H. McKibbin, U. S. V.; Colonel Duffy, 69th Regiment; Captain Falls and Lieutenant Touissant, 7th Regiment; Captain Jarrett, 13th Regiment; Captain Wells, 23d Regiment, and some 50 members of the Old Guard. The guests were handsomely entertained by Major Wilson and officers.

The 2d Signal Corps of New York, Captain Baldwin, at a review before Gen. James McLeer, on April 10, gave a most admirable exhibition in various kinds of signal work. After the ceremony signaling with visual and auricular methods and apparatus for day and night showed clearly all the different methods employed in the field. Eight heliographs were used. The other apparatus employed was the semaphore, balls suspended in the air, different sized flags, steam whistle, bell, bugle, block signals and lanterns. Not the least interesting was the construction of a square signal tower with poles, rope lashings being used. In 16 minutes the Corps had the tower completed. It was 25 feet high, 14 feet at the bottom, and 8 feet at its top. Another interesting exhibition was a pole-climbing contest by two teams, the one climbing the greatest number of times in two minutes to be the winners. Two poles forty feet high were fixed on the armory floor and at these the two teams went, the contestants using climbing spikes. At a point thirty feet from the ground a large nail stuck out from each pole, and the men had to carry rings of wire up and hang them from the spikes. Only one ring could be carried at a time. Corporal Macdonald and Corporal Leonard were the winners. They hung up nine rings in two minutes. The 23d Regiment band furnished the music, and an enjoyable dance followed the exhibitions. The Corps under Captain Baldwin is in the most excellent shape, and has long been noted for its progressiveness.

The return revolver match between Squadron A and the 1st Naval Battalion of New York was held on April 12 at the Squadron A Armory, and was won by Squadron A. As Squadron A won the first match at the naval battalion headquarters, on board the New-Hampshire, it holds the cup for the coming year. The scores of the teams were as follows: Squadron A—1st Lieut. R. H. Sayre, 46; Guidon Sergt. G. W. Williamson, 40; 1st Lieut. S. R. Bradley, Jr., 41; Corporal H. M. Cowperthwaite, 40; Private W. P. Robbins, 35; Private G. P. Herrick, 43; Corporal T. T. Bates, 39. Total, 284.

First Naval Battalion—Seaman A. E. Colgate, 38; Seaman H. Brandt, 37; Lieut. J. G. Raynor, 19; Lieut. H. M. Fletcher, 38; Seaman George Kollstedt, 36; Gun Capt. Richard Weed, 35; Seaman P. Meigs, Jr., 32. Total, 235.

The 1st Battery, N. Y., Captain Wendel will hold a review and a calico hop at its armory Friday night, April 26, and tickets are in great demand.

Major General Roe has accepted a review of the 5th N. Y. for Thursday evening, May 2.

Co. I of the 22d N. Y. and Co. E of the 13th N. Y. will hold joint games, a concert and reception, at the armory of the latter in Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, April 27. The games are open to all amateurs.

Sergeant W. S. Lamb of Co. E, 12th N. Y., has won the honor of making the highest individual score ever made in the armory range in the shoot for the Macaulay medals, viz: 97 out of a possible 100 points. The following was the score in detail: 10 shots at 200 yard target, off hand, 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—50; 10 shots, prone, at 500 yards, 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5—47. It was expected

that Bugler Dardingkiller of the same company, a well-known shot, would contest for the honors with Lamb, but he did not compete. A close contest is looked for in the final competition between Sergeant Corrie and Lamb.

Squadron A, of N. Y., will parade for divine service Sunday, April 28.

The 71st N. Y. will parade for divine service Sunday, May 4.

The next review of the 12th N. Y. will be at the armory on May 2. There will be a church parade in May to St. Patrick's Cathedral. The projected match between Co. B of the 12th and Co. B of the 71st is off. The regiment will proceed to Creedmoor, on May 13 and 14. Co. E, Capt. Munson Morris, during the past 6 or 7 months has furnished no less than 18 men to the U. S. Army, and 8 to the U. S. Navy. This shows that a proper standard of qualification is held to in enlisting members in Co. E; in fact all through the regiment considerable care is now being used in enlisting men. The final competition for the "Riker Trophy" was shot April 15. The team from the F. S. and N. C. S. shot April 15. The team from the F. S. and N. C. S. won, Co. B, Captain Burr, being second. The following are the names and scores of the winning team, also the aggregate of the teams in both matches:

Major T. C. Buck, 39; Captain W. E. Downs, 42; Sergt.-Major J. Dowling, 43; Orderly Sergt. J. Corrie, 46; Color Sergt. J. McDermott, 44. Total, 214.

Aggregate of both competitions: F. S. and N. C. S.—419; Co. B, 418; E, 474; A, 385; C, 380; K, 375; D, 372; G, 364; I, 324; H, 178; F, 158.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., April 18, 1901.

The following is a list of the cadets who will graduate on Friday, June 7: Ackerson, Mich.; Allen, S. C.; Babcock, Iowa; Bertholt, N. H.; Brooks, Tenn.; Caffery, Ga.; Cook (Harold S.), Mass.; Cox, N. J.; Andrews, Tex.; Bliss, Miss.; Blair, Mich.; Bruff, N. Y.; Castle, Wis.; Conway, Mich.; Cook (M. C.), Kansas; Downes, at large; Enoch, Miss.; Fisher, Md.; Fogarty, Ohio; Fowler, Iowa; Furer, Wis.; Galbraith, Tenn.; Goodrich, Conn.; Hamner, Va.; Henry, N. Y.; Howe, Ind.; Jackson, N. D.; King, Ohio; Kurtz, Miss.; McBride, Penn.; McCrary, Ark.; Neal, Tenn.; Norris, Pa.; Oliver, N. C.; Pye, Minn.; Simons, R. I.; Steinhagen, Ind.; Walsh, Wash.; Whitlock, Minn.; Wyatt, Fla.; Zogbaum, N. Y.; Allen, Kan.; Fairfield, Me.; Fitzpatrick, La.; Foote, N. C.; Fremont, N. Y.; Furze, Ga.; Guy, S. D.; Green, N. C.; Hannigan, Ill.; Hiteman, Va.; Hutchins, Jr., N. Y.; Keyes, Ohio; Kittinger, Ind.; Long, Cal.; McCommon, Mo.; Manley, Kan.; Nightingale, N. Y.; Oakley, Neb.; Perry, S. C.; Richardson, Pa.; Spafford, Vt.; Vernon, Mich.; Westervelt, Tex.; Williams, N. Y.; Yates, N. Y. Cadet William B. Fogarty, of Ohio, is the honor man of the class.

The intercollegiate fencing championship trophy has been received at the Naval Academy. It consists of a bronze statue of Cariovingian, mounted on a pedestal. It stands about 2½ feet high. Upon it is inscribed, "Eight Annual Contest for Fencing Championship." Harvard held the championship last year. Now that the cadets have won the championship this year, if they hold it for three consecutive years the trophy belongs to them for all time. Superintendent Wainwright last week sent to Secretary Long a report on the success won by Cadets L. B. McBride, S. M. Henry and A. Andrews in the intercollegiate fencing tournament, held at the New York Athletic Club on April 6. Secretary Long in his reply to the Superintendent said: "The Department congratulates Naval Cadet Henry upon the distinction he has won for himself and the Naval Academy, and congratulates him and Naval Cadets McBride and Andrews upon having made so creditable and gratifying a record for themselves and for the Naval Academy."

A. W. Marvin, representing the American Biograph Co. of New York, was here last week taking pictures of the naval cadets at infantry and artillery drills and dress parade and the Naval Academy band. The photographs are for the Government exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition, to be held at Buffalo.

Upon recommendation to clemency by the Secretary of the Navy the sentence of dismissal from the Navy of Naval Cadet George S. Ownby, of Tennessee, third class, pronounced by the recent court-martial that tried him for "gouging," has been changed to loss of rank and pay until the next academic year, Oct. 1, when he will begin again as a third classman.

The Navy Department has advertised for a sub-inspector for the work going on at the Naval Academy.

The work of demolishing the Superintendent's quarters at the Naval Academy has begun, and Superintendent Wainwright is now quartered at 1 Blake Row. The new quarters of the Superintendent when the building is repaired will be the old Governor's room, recently used for the library.

The torpedo boat Shubrick has successfully completed her trials; the Thornton has made two attempts at her official trip, but the machinery being out of order both times, the trial had to be given up. After necessary repairs are made upon the Thornton she will return to Annapolis and be given another trial.

The naval cadet crew of eight and their coxswain while practising in their shell last week were capsized in College Creek near the Naval Academy; all struck out for the piles of the College Creek bridge and clambered to its top. In the face of the inclement weather three crews of eight were out on Monday afternoon. The crews were attended by a steam launch on which was Mr. Hall, the Academy coach.

The naval cadets met their first baseball defeat Saturday from Georgetown, the score being 5 to 0. Both teams played very good ball, but the playing of the Georgetown team proved the better. Quite a large crowd attended the game. The line-up: Navy—Hammer, 1st base (captain); Long, third base; Read, S., left field; Weaver, catcher; Childs, short stop; Staton, right field; Smith, C. E., 2d base; Anderson, center field; Raudenbush, pitcher. Georgetown—Devlin, 1st base; Dowling, third base; Walsh, left field; Drill, catcher; Moran, short stop; Apperious, right field; O'Hara, 2d base; Connor, center field; Fox, pitcher. Struck out—By Cox, 5; by Raudenbush, 2. Base on balls—Off Cox, 2; off Raudenbush, 6. Two-base hits—Dowling and Drill. Three-base hit—Cox. Time of game—1 hr. 45 min. Umpire—Lieut. A. H. Robertson of the Naval Academy.

The family of Mrs. Theodor Porter, wife of Lieutenant Commander Porter, U. S. N., who are now at Beaufort, South Carolina, will again take up their residence in Annapolis.

LATEST FROM MANILA.

The only rebel activity of importance reported on the island of Luzon the past week was the attack of a band of insurgent riflemen on the town of Bay, on Bay Lake, in Laguna Province, southeast of Manila. The insurgents were quickly routed. The First and Second Military Districts of Northern Luzon have, according to Manila telegraphic advices, been consolidated and placed under command of Brigadier General Funston. Similar action has been taken with regard to the Fourth and Fifth Districts of Southern Luzon, and General Sumner has been placed in charge. This action has allowed the relief of Generals Grant and Hall respectively, and is one of the results of the pacified conditions of these districts.

By the treachery of a native guide, Lieut. Fred. W. Mills, Jr., of Co. G, 43d Vol. Inf., was almost entrapped while pursuing insurgents in the interior of the island of Leyte. After a sharp skirmish the attacking insurgents were defeated. Surgeon Lewis Thompson and Private Prosser were severely wounded, according to press advices.

Lieut. William S. Mapes, 32d Vol. Inf., has captured a bearer of dispatches from the insurgent General, Noriel, to General Malvar. Noriel directed Malvar not to surrender, saying he would send him 2,000 recruits, money and ammunition when Aguinaldo was released. Noriel succeeded Trias in Southern Luzon. Malvar has been on the verge of giving up for some time. Lieutenant Mapes also recently captured, near Manila, \$40,000 of insurgent funds and three officers belonging to General Cailles's staff.

Among the recent surrenders, which have become almost too numerous to keep track of, was that of 19 officers, 173 men and 133 rifles at San Fernando, Luzon, on April 5.

In Cebu Island 200 rebels are still in the field, although the leading inhabitants have petitioned for a civil government, but Judge Taft made them understand that unless the peace people could not make 200 rebels lay down their arms they would not get civil government.

Lieut. Col. Wm. S. Scott, 44th Vol. Inf., has been made civil governor of Antique Province, Island of Panay. This province is so well pacified that in its chief city the inhabitants have erected a statue of liberty, inscribed with the names of distinguished Americans. In Iloilo, same island, Gen. Martin Delgado, chief rebel commander in Panay, till his surrender in January, has been appointed governor, on the recommendation of General Hughes, whose forces had many a brush with Delgado till he decided to be a good Filipino.

Aguinaldo is still in custody, and almost his only visitors for days are his wife and mother. General MacArthur is quoted as considering inopportune his proposed visit to America.

Press despatches give hope that the friar question in the Philippines will soon be a thing of the past. Archbishop Chapelle, Papal delegate to the islands, is quoted as saying that the friars would not return to the provinces. The friars have been one of the stumbling blocks in the way of winning over the natives.

According to a report to Postmaster General Smith by Major S. C. Mills, Acting I. G., Division of the Philippines, the accounts of the Philippines postal administration were in excellent condition on Aug. 3, 1900, the date of the report. This is interesting in view of the report of Inspector Lawche, of the P. O. Department, made in February, in which occurs the remark that the postal accounts in the Philippines are "in an unsatisfactory condition." The P. O. Department believes that these words refer merely to technical discrepancies and not to frauds.

It is expected that improvement in the Philippine mail service will take place in proportion to the collapse of the rebellion. Within the past few months a great many complaints have been received at Manila indicating pilfering from the mails. Most of the mail dispatched from the Philippines, as well as that received, originates at army posts where there is no regular post-office, and much of this mail is carried between the army posts and the nearest post-office in tie sacks on pack trains. The recent report of Director General of Posts Cotterman, of the Philippines, dealt with the necessity for improvements on the wax seals of mail-sacks. Many sacks of mail are carried on steamers doing a local traffic throughout the islands, which are not under Government control. The crews of these steamers are composed entirely of natives or Spaniards.

FROM THE ISLANDS.

The Cubans are looking forward with great expectation to the visit of the Cuban Commissioners to the United States. The delegation is expected to be at the White House the coming week. The Commissioners' object is to lay before President McKinley a statement of the desires of the Cuban people as expressed through the Constitutional Convention, which has been in session in Havana. The disposition of the Isle of Pines, off the south coast of Cuba, is one of the knotty tangles to be unraveled.

The average soldier does not take kindly to open fraud and deception. Recently a Tahitian wonder-worker, at Honolulu, had a fire-walking exhibition, walking across stones in a burning pit, like Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego of Biblical days. Private W. F. Murray, Bat. I, 6th Art., was among the spectators, and, taking off his shoes, he waited till the miracle-doer had finished, when he marched over the stones without any special inconvenience. He promptly challenged the fakir to a hot-stone walking match, the soldier to be allowed the handicap of a pair of government socks, and was instrumental in clinching the exposure of the fraud.

Professor Brumbaugh, Commissioner of Education, Porto Rico, in a letter to Secretary Root dated March 27 says the recent "riot" in which one of his supervisors was said by the sensational press to have narrowly escaped rough treatment by a mob, was not a riot at all. Some excited children and a few adults gathered around the supervisor on the strength of the report that he had abused a child. Professor Brumbaugh says he has never labored among people more kindly considerate than the Porto Ricans. Educational meetings throughout the island have been attended by crowds, and the projects of the educators have been enthusiastically received.

The forward superstructure of the United States collier Merrimac, sunk in the harbor by Lieutenant Hobson, which has long impeded the entrance to the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, was blown up with dynamite on April 6. The nearby hills were lined with people. When the electric button was touched a pyramid of water rose forty feet.

The Laffin and Rand Powder Company, of New York City, has received word that Thomas Anderton, the famous revolver shot who recently broke the 100-shot amateur revolver record of the United States, scoring 915 points, which is 12 points higher than the previous record, made use of cartridges loaded with .45 calibre Laffin and Rand nitro powder.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Manila, April 18. With reference to your telegram of 16th, Associated Press report grossly exaggerated and misleading. Matters therein touched upon regarding officers of Substantive Department fully investigated. Proceedings transport Sheridan. Regarding theft of commissary stores, the amount of which is grossly exaggerated by press reports, immediate and most drastic measures have already been applied. Three officers and number enlisted men being tried by court-martial; number of citizens by Military Commission.

MACARTHUR.

Manila, April 18. Transport Pennsylvania arrived April 16; transport Meade, Pakling, April 17.

MACARTHUR.

San Francisco, April 17. Transport Lawton just coming in.

SHAFTER.

San Francisco, April 5. Transport Kilpatrick sailed at noon to-day with headquarters field staff band and Companies I and M, 11th Infantry, 219 enlisted men and following officers: Col. De Russy, Capt. Wiegand and Steedman, Lieuts. Wells and Ansell; headquarters of 3d battalion and Companies K and L, 1st Infantry, 271 enlisted men and following officers: Major O'Connell, Capt. Jackson, Lieuts. Tebbets, Schindel and Lindsay; Troop G, 15th Cavalry, Lieut. Otis, squadron Philippine Cavalry, commanding 97 enlisted men Company A, 10th Infantry, with Capt. Helmick and Lieut. Young, Jr., and 156 enlisted men; Majors Whitney, Zauner and Fond, surgeons, Volunteers; Capt. Jackson, assistant surgeon, Volunteers, 1 contract surgeon, 2 female nurses, 7 Hospital Corps men, 3 civilian employees, 2 casuals, Chaplain Potter, 4th Infantry.

SHAFTER.

Manila, April 14. Major William Monaghan died of heart disease, 6 a. m., Saturday, April 13.

MACARTHUR.

San Francisco, April 15. Transport Logan sailed at 5 p. m. yesterday with 3d Squadron, 9th Cavalry, 324 enlisted men and following officers: Major Hughes, Captain Cornish, Lieuts. Young, Pearson, Calvert and Tschelt.

2d Squadron, 10th Cavalry, 344 enlisted men and following officers: Capt. Read, Jr., Trippie and Carleton, Lieuts. Romeyn, Fonda, Huston and Roberts.

Co. I and M, 1st Infantry, 272 enlisted men and following officers: Captain Chandler, Lieuts. McCue and Beacham, Jr. 1st Battalion, 11th Infantry, 545 enlisted men and following officers: Lieut. Col. Davis, Major Myer, Capt. Travis, Garovito, Alexander and Battle, Lieuts. Shelton, Kay, Hocker and Myer, Major Hensley, surgeon, and Captains Lougins, asst. surg.; 1 contract surgeon, 11 Hospital Corps men.

Hon. J. A. T. Hull, John Gibson and Judges Wilsey and Omlin sailed on this ship.

SHAFTER.

San Francisco, April 15. 23th Infantry and 1st and 3d Battalions, 35th Infantry, and following military passengers arrived on transport Thomas yesterday afternoon: Col. Birkhimer, Major Chalmers, Capt. Dunn, Crossman, Teagarden, Bickham, Price, Crawford, Campbell, King, Vredenburg, Fries, 1st Lieuts. Barber, Terrell, Neilson, Waldron, Wood, Wooten, Hansbury, Stayer, Boice, Dunn, Geinty, Lyons, Easton, 2d Lieuts. Jones, Bishop, Mabson, Mitchell, Grey, Shucker, Goodyear, of the 23th; Col. Plummer, Majors Short, Geary, Grandy; Capt. Halpin, Matthews, Ruggles, Darrah, Roberts, Schreiber, Robinson, Coates; 1st Lieut. Hughes, Lewis, Baker, Flint, Godson, Vander Voort, Collins, Elliott, Kimball; 2d Lieuts. Smith, Strong, Goss, Newport, Dege, Kossman and Duval of the 35th; Asst. Surgeon Peed, 23th, and Asst. Surgeon Carling, 35th; Major Ashburn, 23d; Capt. Hanson, 19th; one contract surgeon; discharged soldiers, 40. No deaths during voyage. General prisoners, three; Hospital Corps men, 16.

SHAFTER.

San Francisco, April 16. Transport Thyra sailed 2 p. m. to-day, with Lieut. Raymond 6th Cav.; Capt. Bailey, Asst. Surgeon Voia; 2 veterinarians, 1 Hospital Corps man, 47 enlisted men, 6th, and 5 enlisted men, 10th Cav.; 11 civilian employees, 546 horses.

SHAFTER.

Manila, April 17. Col. Abad, insurgent leader, Marinduque, 9 officers, 70 soldiers, 248 small arms, surrendered to Major Frederick A. Smith, April 15; oathed with impressive ceremony; released. This ends insurrection there.

MACARTHUR.

San Francisco, April 16. Transport Ohio sailed at 12:30 p. m. to-day, with Lieut. Col. Matile, 15th Inf.; Capt. Leeper, Conn. Anderson and Van Tuyl, Asst. Surgeons, Voia, 1st Battalion, 30th Inf.; 670 enlisted men, with following officers attached: Capt. Murphy, 19th Inf.; Lieuts. Shinkle, Bettison and Brigham, Art. Corps; 12 Hospital Corps men; 51 casuals; 49 recruits, as follows: Infantry, 4th, 1; 6th, 2; 9th, 3; 12th, 2; 14th, 2; 16th, 1; 17th, 3; 18th, 1; 19th, 1; 20th, 1; 21st, 2; 22d, 1; 23d, 1; 24th, 2. Cavalry—1st, 1; 4th, 1; 5th, 2. Coast Artillery, 1; 19 Signal Corps men.

SHAFTER.

Manila, April 16. Transport Indiana arrived yesterday.

MACARTHUR.

San Francisco, April 15. The 39th Inf., 462 enlisted men, and following military passengers arrived on transport Lawton: Brig. Gen. Bell, U. S. V.; Col. McGregor, 9th Cav.; Lieut. Col. Hayes, 4th Cav.; Capt. Fuller, U. S. M. C.; Lieut. Drum, 25th Inf. Officers of 39th as follows: Major Langhorne, Capt. Hilton, Gaines, Richardson, Coughy, Kreger, Long, Baker, Maloney; 1st Lieuts. Welsh, Coxe, Merklin, Apple, Lawson; Bane, Orton; 2d Lieuts. Wood, Frank, Burnett, Polk, Cook, Williams, Barrett; one acting assistant surgeon. No deaths during voyage. Cases of small-pox appeared on this vessel after leaving Manila, and it was anticipated she would be quarantined here, but after careful investigation Lawton has been released, and will be landed at the Presidio to-day.

SHAFTER.

We refer to the small-pox cases aboard in another column.

San Francisco, Cal., April 15. Second Battalion, 31st Inf., 281 enlisted men, and following military passengers arrived on transport Rosecrans: Chaplain Swift, Lieuts. Harrison, 6th Inf., and Mulloy, 14th Inf. Following officers of 31st: Lieut. Col. Walsh, Major Laws, Capt. Prescott, Aldrich and Becker, 1st Lieuts. McManus, Voris, Flisk, 2d Lieuts. Lefort, Asst. Surg. Metzger, 306 discharged enlisted men. No casualties reported.

SHAFTER.

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RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Among recently received books, not mentioned elsewhere are the following:

Charles Scribner's Sons, New York: "The Ways of the Service," by Frederick Palmer.

J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia: "When Blades are Out and Love's Afield," a comedy of cross-purposes in the Carolinas, by the Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady.

D. Appleton & Company, New York: "China," a third edition of the account of travels and investigations in the "Middle Kingdom," a study of its civilization and possibilities, together with an account of the Boxer war, the relief of the legations, and the re-establishment of peace, by James Harrison Wilson, A. M., LL. D., late major general, U. S. Vol., and brevet major general, U. S. A.; "Betsy Ross," a romance of the flag, by Chauncey C. Hotchkiss, and "A Royal Exchange," by J. MacLaren Cobban, in the "Town and County Library" series.

Lothrop Publishing Company, Boston: "A Carolina Cavalier," a romance of the American Revolution, by George Cary Eggleston.

Houghton, Mifflin & Company, Boston and New York: "Dog-Watches at Sea," by Stanton H. King; "A Century of American Diplomacy," a brief review of the foreign relations of the United States, 1776-1876, by John W. Foster.

P. Blakiston's Son & Company, Philadelphia: Victor von Richter's "Organic Chemistry, or Chemistry of the Carbon Compounds," edited by Prof. R. Anschütz, University of Bonn; authorized translation by Edgar F. Smith; Volume I, the Aliphatic Series; Volume II, the Carbocyclic Series.

Hudson-Kimberley Publishing Company: "Bamboo Tales," by Ira L. Reeves, 1st Lieutenant, 4th U. S. Infantry.

The MacMillan Company: "The Heritage of Unrest," by Gwendolen Overton; "The History of South Carolina in the Revolution, 1775-1780," by Edward McCrady, LL.D.

Longmans, Green & Co.: "Notes on Reconnoitering in South Africa, Boer War, 1899-1900," first issued by the "Cape Times" and republished from "Longman's Magazine" of February, 1901; "Life of Sir James Nicholas Douglass, F. R. S., etc., etc., formerly engineer-in-chief to the Trinity House, by Thomas Williams.

McClure, Phillips & Co.: "A Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, with a Sketch of Josephine, Empress of the French," illustrated from the collection of Napoleon engravings made by the late Hon. G. G. Hubbard and from the best French collections, by Ida N. Tarbell.

Government Printing Office: "Annual Report of the United States Life-saving Service," year ending June 30, 1900; "The Hall of the Ancients," Part I, of the petition of Franklin Webster Smith for the site of the old Naval Observatory for the National Galleries of History and Art.

Cooke & Fry: "About the Bible," a collection of extracts from writings of eminent biblical scholars and scientists of Europe and America, compiled by Charles L. Hammond.

The Whitaker & Ray Co., San Francisco: "The Transition Period of California from a Province of Mexico in 1846 to a State of the American Union in 1850," by Samuel H. Wiley, D. D.

J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Co.: "To Nazareth or Tarsus?" by the author of "Not on Calvary," etc.

Richard Schroeder, Berlin: "Die Kämpfe in China," J. F. Lehmann, Munich: "Taschenbuch der Deutschen und der Fremden Kriegsschiffe, 1901," by von B. Weyer, Kapitänleutnant, A. D.

In the edition of Captain Marryatt's works edited by Richard Brimley Johnson and published by Little, Brown & Company, of Boston, we have recently received three

volumes. "The King's Own," although not the first published, was probably Marryatt's earliest work of fiction. It has more consecutive plot than most of his novels, and its main interest clusters around its vivid pictures of sea life. It stands among his greatest performances, though lacking the popularity of "Peter Simple," or "Midshipman Easy." "John Rushbrook," or "The Poacher," the next volume, holds a good position among domestic novels of adventure.

"Percival Keene," the third volume, belongs to a familiar type in its main features; the hero, born in obscurity, attaining to a position of prosperity and happiness after a series of half-breadth escapes by sea and land. The somewhat unpleasant feature of the hero's character are at least life-like and thoroughly consistent, and are favorably modified by his resolute alertness. This fine edition of Marryatt has now reached its fourteenth volume, and will be completed with its twenty-second.

We are in receipt of the revised editions of Major H. C. Symons's famous tabular system, arithmetic, grammar, United States history and geography. Several of this excellent series were temporarily out of print, but they have now been carefully revised and brought up to date. The series is so well known in Army circles that it seems hardly necessary to enlarge upon it here. Major Symons's work, which covered nearly twenty years, was devoted to the preparation for the searching examinations of West Point and Annapolis. For this purpose he re-arranged the subjects, dividing them into sections and tables, from which unnecessary or irrelevant details were eliminated. Carefully revised each year where revision was found necessary, they became, when put into book form, the handiest text books on the subjects, and have been always considered the best for the purpose. The non-commissioned officers have perhaps felt their loss the most, for it is not easy for a man who has not had thorough school training to master the details of a subject by the use of the ordinary text book. What they need is the absolute essentials presented in a thoroughly logical and sequential form. The present publisher of the books is W. B. Harrison, New York City. They can, however, be obtained through any bookseller, and we understand will be furnished to post school-masters at special prices.

As an appetizer and general tonic mix quarter wine-glass DR. SIEGERT'S Angostura Bitters, fill with iced water, add teaspoonful sugar.

BORN.

O'LEARY.—At Yokohama, Japan, March 31, 1901, to the wife of P. A. Paym. T. S. O'Leary, U. S. N., a daughter.

MACKLIN.—At Mount Nebo, Ilchester, Md., April 7, to the wife of Charles F. Macklin, formerly U. S. Marine Corps, and son of Major J. E. Macklin, 11th U. S. Inf., a son, Charles Feams, Jr.

RAYMOND.—At San Juan, P. R., March 29, 1901, to the wife of Corp. Allen D. Raymond, Porto Rico regiment, a son.

MARRIED.

BARCLAY-PAUL.—At the Church of the Heavenly Rest, N. Y., April 18, 1901, Mr. Henry Barclay, Jr., to Miss Rosalie Paul, daughter of Col. Chas. R. Paul, U. S. A.

FLAKE-MERRILL.—At Jasper, Ga., April 3, Miss Tenora Merrill, daughter of Dr. S. M. Merrill, U. S. A., and Mrs. Merrill, to Col. C. W. Flake, of Atlanta, Ga.

HOUGH-WARD.—At New York City, April 16, Lieut. Henry W. Hough, U. S. N., to Miss Florence Oliphant Ward.

GUEST-BLANCHAUD.—At Montreal, Canada, April 17, Dr. Middleton S. Guest, son of the late Commodore John Guest, U. S. N., to Miss Marie I. S. Blanchaud.

PELL-THOMPSON.—At New York City, April 17, 1901, Mr. Stephen Hyatt Pell to Miss Sarah Gibbs Thompson, daughter of Mr. Robert M. Thompson, formerly an officer of the U. S. Navy, who resigned in 1871.

DIED.

ALLIBONE.—At Cavite, P. R., April 18, Comdr. C. O. Allibone, U. S. N., of cardiac failure.

BARNETT.—At the Seelye Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., April 8, 1901, Ord. Sergt. Henry Barnett, U. S. A., retired.

BENHAM.—At San Francisco, Cal., April 11, Lieut. John Henry Benham, formerly a 2d lieutenant in the 11th U. S. Infantry and a veteran of the Civil War.

BELCHER.—Suddenly, at Boston, Mass., April 15, 1901, Major John Hill Belcher, U. S. A., retired.

BYRCE.—At the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, April 16, 1901, Major Joseph Smith Bryce, formerly lieutenant, 4th U. S. Artillery, and captain and assistant adjutant general of Volunteers during the Civil War.

COPP.—At New York City, April 14, 1901, Mr. William Amasa Copp, father of Mr. William M. Copp, late lieutenant, 6th U. S. Artillery, who resigned Sept. 1, 1900.

DRENNAN.—At Fort Meyer, Va., April 13, 1901, Ord. Sergt. Patrick Drennan, U. S. A.

ELLIS.—At Washington, D. C., April 5, 1901, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Ellis, widow of the late Btsn. L. A. Ellis, U. S. N.

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FOWLER.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., April 17, 1901, Katherine B. Fowler, beloved wife of Col. Edward S. Fowler.

GRAFTON.—At 37 Fifth avenue, New York, April 11, 1901, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Grafton, widow of Capt. Joseph Grafton and sister-in-law of the late Comdr. Edward C. Grafton, U. S. N., of the late Capt. J. Ingersoll Grafton, 2d Massachusetts Infantry, who was killed in battle at Aversyboro, N. C., March 16, 1865, and of Right Rev. C. C. Grafton, Episcopal Bishop of Fond du Lac, Wis.

HATCH.—At New York City, April 12, Brevet Brig. Gen. John P. Hatch (colonel, U. S. A., retired), of heart disease.

HOES.—On Friday morning, April 12, 1901, at 1636 Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D. C., Roswell Randall Hoes, Jr., second son of Rose Gouverneur and Rev. Roswell Randall Hoes, U. S. N., aged nine years.

LYNCH.—At Philadelphia, Pa., April 13, Brevet Brig. Gen. James C. Lynch, U. S. V.

McCLURG.—At St. Augustine, Fla., April 15, 1901, Gen. Alexander Caldwell McClurg, a distinguished officer of Volunteers during the Civil War.

MacDONALD.—At the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., April 6, 1901, Corp. William MacDonald, U. S. N.

MONAGHAN.—At Manila, P. I., April 13, of heart disease, Major William Monaghan, additional paymaster, U. S. V.

STEVENS.—At Washington, D. C., April 6, 1901, Mrs. Sarah B. J. Stevens, mother of the widow of the late Capt. D. Pratt, Mannix, U. S. M. C.

STUART.—At Cosack, N. Y., April 9, 1901, Rev. Francis N. Stuart, brother of Lieut. Comdr. D. D. V. Stuart, U. S. N., and of the wife of Lieut. Comdr. W. P. Low, U. S. N., retired.

TAYLOR.—At Louisville, Ky., April 12, 1901, Thomas H. Taylor, 1st lieutenant, 3d Kentucky Volunteers during the Mexican War and brigadier general in the Confederate Army during the Civil War.

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CARRYING FILIPINOS TO GUAM.

U. S. A. T. Rosecrans,
Isle of Guam, Feb. 7, 1901.

The Rosecrans arrived here from Manila Jan. 24 with the first lot of deported prisoners belonging to the insurgent army in the Philippine Islands ever landed by our Government. We brought 32 prisoners, all officers, ranging from major generals to captajus, amongst whom are Brig. Gen. Pio del Pilar, captured months ago, paroled twice after swearing allegiance to the United States, and in each instance discovered giving information to the enemy; Mabini, said to be one of the cleverest scoundrels in the insurgent army, a paralytic from his waist down, but very active in mind—who formulated the schemes and ideas which the others put into execution; and Legaspi, Aguinaldo's brother-in-law.

These are three of the principal ones amongst the agitators. They are shown great deference and respect by their friends, but by us are treated simply as prisoners of war, though permitted many little conveniences and luxuries, and guarded day and night. Every one of them insist that Aguinaldo has been dead for months, having been shot soon after General Lawton was killed. The prisoners were allowed to bring with them 15 of their servants, but no wives or female relatives. Eleven enlisted men act as guard, in charge of Major Orwig, commanding, his adjutant, Lieutenant Keithly, and his

quartermaster, Lieutenant Chapman, all of the 37 U. S. Vols., which was recently sent home for muster out; also his surgeon, Dr. Stevens. These officers will remain here in charge of the prisoners, at least till June.

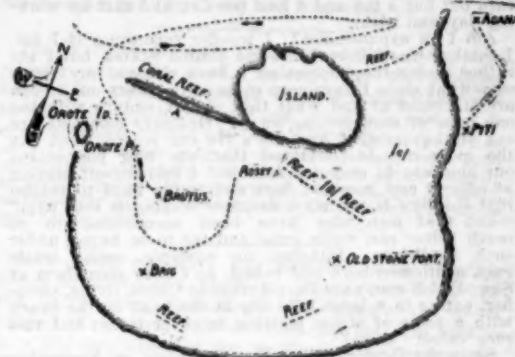
The prisoners will remain indefinitely. They appear very cheerful at the prospect, and have gone so far as to express their gratitude to our Government for this delightful trip. They have given us no trouble at all; on the contrary, appear very well pleased with their lot, and frequently compliment and try to flatter the officers in charge by pretty and diplomatic speeches, which the recipients construe as intended to throw them off their guard, relax their vigilance and inspire confidence. They are guarded carefully, no communication being allowed with our native crew and no fire arms left within its reach. On pleasant days they are often to be seen sunning themselves on deck in their wicker steamer chairs, smoking their ever-present cigarette, which is strong enough to knock a white man down. Most of them were deathly sick on the trip over from Manila, but have braced up wonderfully since our arrival in port. They now wear no apparent uniform, though when they first came on board one was noticed in a pair of dark blue cloth trousers with two massive gold stripes down each leg, a blouse that looked as if made of bed-ticking, on which, as shoulder straps, he wore dark blue cloth with a single star of silver in the center. He was immediately sized up as a general officer, but it was soon learned he was only a captain. In fact, contrary to usual custom, the less uniform they wear the higher the rank, and vice versa. General Pilar, for instance, is distinguishable only by white drilling trousers, red cloth slippers and a ticking blouse.

Our passenger list also included 6 teamsters, 1 interpreter, 2 civilian clerks, 4 officers' servants (native), 2 carpenters and 2 Hospital Corps men, making 79 passengers, which, together with our crew of 96, made a total of 175 on board. Our cargo included 75,000 feet of lumber for building a home here for our honored guests, 3 wagons, 6 months' commissary and quartermaster's supplies, 9 mules, 3 horses and a diminutive native dog that looks more like a lamb, as he possesses wool for a covering instead of dog hair.

Our orders were to go to the port of Agana, but there is no harbor there; it lies in the open sea with a dangerous reef about a mile off shore. An opening in this reef, perhaps 20 feet wide, makes it barely possible to reach shore, but even then only by rowboats in very skillful hands, as it is most treacherous, so we did not attempt it, but signalled to shore and learned that we must double back and run into the harbor seven miles distant at the town of Piti. In raising our anchor it fouled on the coral bottom and snapped off close up to the shank. Fortunately for us we were under headway, for there was a strong breeze blowing directly on shore, and though we had out 630 feet of chain we managed to keep off the reef. By referring to the diagram you will see that the harbor at Piti is not a most hospitable or safe one. We had to run within 100 yards of Orate Island, a brutal looking rock, with the surf flying high over it, to avoid the reef marked A, where the Yosemite was wrecked Nov. 13 last in the worst typhoon known here since 1855, and where four of her crew were lost. We passed round the naval collier Brutus, and came to anchor at B, in a pocket surrounded on all sides by reefs.

To unload our cargo the steam launch tows our boats

to B, where there is a passage between the reefs about 12 feet wide; there the boats are turned loose and rowed and poled in through C, another narrow and shallow passage to Piti, a small town. The water from B to shore shoals from 2 feet to 6 inches, according to tide, so that only flat-bottomed boats can be used. We are told this is not the typhoon season, yet if a stray typhoon should wander our way at the present time I fear the Rosecrans would lay her bones right here, for there is hardly room enough to get out even in fair weather, and we are but three miles off shore. There is telephonic communication from Piti to Agana, where the chief of the island, Commander Schroeder, has his headquarters, a distance of six miles, over a smooth, hard road, fine for wheeling. It is a most picturesque drive; on the left a smooth, hard beach of yellow sand, with the breakers in the distance on the right, lined with cocoanut palms, very few of which are left, as the typhoon nearly wiped the island off the map. The road is kept in excellent condition by the natives, superintended by a late captain in the Spanish Army who now works for Uncle Sam.



THE HARBOR OF GUAM.

The town of Agana boasts of 9,000 inhabitants, all of whom are most respectful and obedient. No matter how far off they see an American officer, they spring to their feet and salute in the military style; even the children at play will stop to imitate their elders and there is always a pleasant smile from the women. The natives generally seem totally different from the Filipinos, though they resemble them much in color and manners, but they are sworn enemies, and since they have learned of the coming of our prisoners there has been great excitement from fear they will be turned loose among them to stir up strife. They needn't feel at all alarmed, as our generals will be allowed to breathe, and that's about all. They will be kept together in a special prison built for them midway between Agana and Piti and always under strong guard. They will not be permitted to ply their trade here.

The Governor has very comfortable quarters, both large and airy. He has under his immediate command about 200 marines and seems a very busy as well as a most

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agreeable man. It's a little world in itself, dependent for communication with the outside world upon transports stopping here on their way from Honolulu, and all feel very grateful to get their mail once in six weeks!

Why the United States wants this patch of dirt and rock is quite beyond me. It is said for a coaling station for the Navy, but there isn't a pound of coal on the island except what the Brutus brings, her capacity being 5,000 tons. She herself is little more than a hulk with accommodations for four officers, and yet eight are packed in her. A rather humiliating position I imagine for the naval officers, accustomed as they are to clean, white decks and usually plenty of room, but they bravely try to maintain appearances and keep up naval customs so far as lies within their power. It does seem ridiculous though to see their meal flag flying at regular hours during the day. Why announce to the world that they are just then about to sit down to hard tack and bacon, topped off with a can of peaches for dessert, for their menu will not permit of anything more extravagant? Their 200 pounds of ice must be pulled by bullock every day from the limited plant at Agaña, which can turn out but a ton and a half per day and that by working day and night.

Am I an expansionist? I wonder sometimes if I am. I think I was before I left the United States, but I am rather under the impression I have changed my views somewhat since I have seen some of the posts our troops are stationed at and what they simply endure with the one hope of soon getting away. Ordinary comforts are out of the question, and the more one sees of such life the more one is convinced that our new possessions out here are fit only for natives. I find myself staring at officers and men out here and trying hard to realize that this life is not all a dream—"waking is real pain"—and that men who have been accustomed to so much better can really exist and try to be happy under such conditions. Imagine, for example, seeing white men, gentlemen born and raised, as I have seen them at Shan-Hai-Kuan, near Port Arthur in China, living, sleeping, eating in a large hole dug in the sand on the beach with a piece of straw matting to cover them; and this they called "home!"

Since the Rosecrans left San Francisco on September 3 last she has traveled 13,680 miles to date, and from the present outlook will double that figure before she again sees the Golden Gate.

First touching at Kolu, Japan, thence through the island sea, no wider at times than the Willamette River at Portland, Ore., and at others out of sight of land, a most interesting and picturesque trip, arriving at Nagasaki Sept. 26 and at Manila Oct. 9, back to Nagasaki on Oct. 22, from there to Taku, China, arriving Oct. 28. Taku is a charming (?) watering resort! On

account of shallow water, all ships must anchor ten miles off shore; land can only be seen with a spyglass on clear days; the wind howls six days out of the week and only stop on the seventh to take fresh breath; no boat can come up and none dares leave the side of the ship; isolation personified and the weather bitter cold.

Taku itself is a collection of woodhuts inhabited by dirty vermin, cursed Chinese coolies, with a generous mixture of soldiers and sailors of all nations and a conglomeration of freight and munitions of war of every conceivable kind. Tien-Tsin is forty miles distant by rail on the Pei-Ho River, a dirty, muddy stream. From Taku we went to Shan-Hai-Kuan, where the Chinese wall reaches to the ocean. Here the Germans, Russians, British, Japanese, Austrians, Italians and French have staked out their respective claims, as many as three nations occupying the same fort. Three different powers claim the depot, track and rolling stock of the railroad to Tien-Tsin, no one allowing another to utilize its respective holdings, hence a tie up! From Shan-Hai-Kuan to Chingwangtow is ten miles up the coast, where the British are building a pier to receive freight when Taku is frozen up every winter. Here you will find a similar state of affairs as at Shan-Hai-Kuan. The hills for miles are dotted with little rags of flags of all nations, claiming possession. One nation received an old and worthless well containing no water, yet they wanted it. It seemed like an international grab bag, each nation holding what it had, simply to possess it.

From Chingwangtow back to Taku Nov. 13, thence to Nagasaki Dec. 4, then to Manila Dec. 13, then a trip to the Southern Islands, Legaspi, Tabaco, Manbam and San Miguel Bay and return to Manila Jan. 2, and finally Guam Jan. 24.

We will probably be here a month with the primitive means we have and the obstacles to overcome unloading our cargo. In the transport service one never knows 24 hours in advance where he will be. We are all homesick from the master down to the mess boy and all looking forward to that blissful moment when we will get our sailing orders for home!

X-RAY.

ATHLETICS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

On Feb. 26 the standing in the Manila baseball league was: Battery H, 6th Art., won 7, lost 1; Custom House, 6 and 2; Provost Marshalls, 5 and 3; 14th Inf., 3 and 5; land transportation (corral), 1 and 2.

At Dagupan, on Feb. 10, 12th Infantry team defeated the 17th Infantry by a score of 5 to 7. Lieutenant Smith, 17th Inf., umpired, while Colonel Burt, of the 25th Inf., tossed the first ball over the plate and started

the game. We are told \$1,000 changed hands on the game. At the sports on the Malate bicycle track, on Jan. 6, Private Harry Bates and Sergeant Mills, of the 14th Inf., were the stars. At a meeting of the Manila league in January it was decided to accept the Standard Oil Company's offer to build a bamboo grandstand capable of seating 300 persons. A charge is made for admission to the games, which are held on Sunday afternoons. The two days' field exercises of the 20th Infantry on New Year's were largely attended. Among the visitors were Generals MacArthur and Bates. Some interesting changes in schedule must occur, due to Army regulations, as we gather from this note in a recent Manila "Times": "L. Co., 20th Inf., team were not allowed to leave their quarters last Saturday afternoon, when they were booked to play the Ramblers, owing to the sudden appearance of that popular official, the paymaster."

A thousand spectators saw C Co., 20th Inf., defeat the Marine Corps eleven at football at Cavite on Jan. 5 by the score of 28 to 0. The umpire was Lieutenant Taylor, of the Marines, and timekeeper, Lieutenant Lay, Marines. On Jan. 15 Walton, 4th Inf., put Benny, 20th Inf., out in eight rounds, before 1,200 spectators at the Alhambra, after the best contested fight that has ever been pulled off in Manila. Benny, though outclassed, put up a game fight from start to finish, being knocked down three times, and saved by the gong, and was on his feet when the decision was given by Referee Allen.

On Jan. 26 an athletic club was organized at the Alhambra. Sergeant Mills, 14th Inf., was elected president. The object of the club will be to encourage manly exercise among the soldiers. Besides the encouragement of clean pugilism and wrestling, all gymnastic exercises will receive the attention of the management.

The total casualties in the British forces in South Africa to March 1 were 339 officers and 3,485 men killed in action, 109 officers and 1,139 men died of wounds, 216 officers and 8,513 died of disease or accident, 17 officers and 40,596 men sent home as invalids, 17 officers and 783 men missing or prisoners.

An article in the London "Times" shows that the English Intelligence Department, so far from having failed to keep the authorities in Pall Mall posted, had collected, at enormous trouble, a vast amount of valuable information, which owing to some defect of system, was apparently pigeon-holed at the War Office.

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COURT PHYSICIAN NO SINECURE.

In an interesting letter from London of the correspondent of the New York "Medical News" we get glimpses of the life of the English Royal physician. Sir James Clark, Queen Victoria's first physician, in whose hands she was for the first twenty years of her reign, was originally a surgeon in the navy. The duties of the office were so harassing that when Dr. Marshall resigned there was a rush of aspiring youths for the place, but after the famous Sir William Jenner, who had held the post, had explained what they would have to put up with their enthusiasm evaporated so utterly that only with difficulty was one man at last induced to act. After three months, however, he could stand it no longer, and he has since been heard to say that he would not have taken the permanent post for \$50,000 a year. The duties were light enough, being little more than prescribing an occasional nerve sedative for a maid of honor, or an aperient draught for a "dresser," as the Queen's tiring women are called.

The resident physician was never allowed to try his "prentice hand on the sacred person of 'Her Most Gracious.'" The life was lonely and dull; the unhappy man was cribbed, cabined and confined in the iron cage of etiquette. He could not leave the house till the Queen went out for her daily airing; he could not smoke except at certain times and in certain places, as the royal nose was offended by the fumes of tobacco. He had no one to speak to except the lower officers of the royal household, who looked down upon him as a being of commoner clay. He had no confidence for study and little opportunity of practice, with the result that he was in danger of forgetting whatever professional knowledge he had acquired.

Even the sturdy, blunt Sir James Reid bent under his burden. One day at Cimiez he begged one of the local physicians to invite him to go out for a drive, as he had had to listen for four hours to some more than ordinarily tangled web of family trouble, and, in accordance with royal etiquette, had been standing all the time. It is no secret that ladies in waiting sometimes fainted after standing for hours in the presence of royalty, and even strong men broke down in health under the exacting duties of attendance on the person of the sovereign.

Dr. Jenner was probably admired by Queen Victoria because he would never stoop to servility. Once she asked him to make a professional visit to Disraeli, who was being attended by a homeopath. Jenner refused to associate with a heretical doctor. The Queen insisted, so Jenner said he would have to obey as a servant of her Majesty, but requested to be relieved of his post. The Queen thereupon relented. Then Jenner graciously agreed to visit Beaconsfield with the understanding that

he was not to acknowledge the unorthodox practitioner. Jenner's salary as court doctor was \$20,000 a year and \$50,000 is considered the high-water mark of the professional income for pure physicians in London. Operating surgeons, however, make more.

A comparative test of the Hotchkiss machine gun and the Lebel magazine rifle was recently made on the ranges at Querqueville, near Cherbourg. Fifty marksmen were chosen from the Colonial Infantry to compete with the Hotchkiss 8-millimetre gun which has lately been adopted for the French Alpine troops. The ranges fired at were 400 and 750 metres. At 750 metres distance (820 yards) the fifty riflemen, firing each five rounds independently, obtained 54 hits, or 22.6 per cent. of the number of rounds fired. Thirty-two men were then chosen from among the fifty, and these had to fire each eight rounds in 30 seconds. Under these conditions 34 hits, or 13.3 per cent. of the rounds expended, were recorded. The machine gun was then brought into action, and in 38 seconds fired 211 bullets, making 145 hits. The results were, therefore, clearly largely in favor of the machine gun; and from the above and further trials it was deduced that a machine gun served by two men would develop as much effective fire action as 200 rifles.

Portugal has followed the lead of other European countries in adopting the principle of compulsory military service. The period of service is to be fifteen years, three in the active army, five in the first reserve subject to a month's training annually, and seven in the second reserve. This will furnish a total of 27 active and 27 reserve regiments, 12 battalions of rifles, four regiments of field artillery, two batteries of horse artillery, two regiments of fortress artillery, and 15 companies of engineers. In spite of optimistic prophecies, the tendency of modern times is toward an increase in military establishments and the extension of compulsory service. England already trembles on the verge of it.

German naval officers serving in the East appear to be greatly impressed with the excellence of the personnel of the Japanese Navy. In a lecture recently delivered in Berlin, Captain Wehler stated, according to a report of the meeting given in the "Militar-Zeitung," that the officers of the Japanese Navy are without exception recruited from among the best families in the country. With high ideas of military honor they combine a very thorough knowledge of their profession, and are as capable in the practice as in the theory of it. The

men serve voluntarily, and regard the right to do so as an honor and a privilege. Of sound physique and brave as heroes, they make excellent sailors. At the present time the Japanese Navy comprises 900 officers and 27,000 men, whereas ten years ago there were only 170 officers and 11,000 men.

The Kanawha and Ohio Company's new steamer Robert P. Gillham, has been equipped with a shaft made of the Bethlehem Steel Company's high-grade nickel-steel, hollow-forged on a mandrel and oil-tempered and annealed. The shaft will be fitted complete at the Bethlehem works with cranks and crank-pins of the same material, the pins being hollow. The piston-rods will also be made of nickel-steel. The steamer is expected to be in commission about Aug. 1, and will cost approximately \$35,000 when finished. She will be used in the coal towing trade of the owners between the Kanawha River mines and Cincinnati and Louisville.

The Warnock Uniform Company of New York have recently put on the market an ingenious "tent clothing hanger" for the use of troops when in camp, which will be much appreciated by any one living in a tent. It is a simple arrangement of hooks which by a few turns of a thumb screw may be fastened to any tent pole, doing away with nails and holding many articles neatly in a small space. It is sold singly, by mail, for 38 cents, or three for \$1. A lantern hanger of similar pattern is sold for 50 cents.

Some years ago there was produced in the English Court of Probate a plank on which were scratched the testamentary dispositions of a shipwrecked naval officer. The board, with its rough carving, was held to be a will duly executed, for, by English law, any soldier on "actual military service," or "any mariner or seaman being at sea," is excepted from the necessity of observing the formalities prescribed for the making of a valid testamentary disposition.

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